



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,

June 14th, 1928.

To the Warwickshire County Council.

MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Ninth Annual Report on the health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1927.
2. The Report will deal, as before, particularly with those activities administered directly by the County Council, and will not contain a digest of the Reports made by the District Medical Officers of Health, the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, having relieved County Medical Officers of Health of this obligation.

AREA.

3. The area of the County in Acres is as follows:—Urban Districts, including Boroughs, 48,340; Rural Districts, 502,411; giving a total of 550,751 acres. This includes an area of 8,879 acres, which, on April 1st, 1928, was taken over from the County under the Coventry Extension Act.

POPULATION.

4. The population at the middle of the year 1927, was estimated by the Registrar General to be 377,900, as against 370,600 for the previous year, an increase of 7,300 in one year and 34,567 since the Census of 1921. The Urban population was 161,500 and the Rural 216,400.

BIRTHS.

5. Although there was a slight increase in the numbers of births registered, 6,541 as against 6,493 in the previous year, the Birth-rate of 17.30 was the lowest ever recorded in the County. In the Urban areas the rate was 15.78 and in the Rural it was 18.44, the highest rate being recorded in the Nuneaton Rural District, 38.71, and the lowest in the Urban District of Rugby, 13.39, followed closely by Leamington Spa with 13.57.
6. *Illegitimate Births.*—243 Births were registered as illegitimate, an increase over the previous year of 110. Of these 92 occurred in the Urban and 151 in the Rural Districts. The percentage of illegitimate Births to total Births was 3.7 as compared with 3.3 in 1926 and 3.1 in 1925. This increase in illegitimacy, particularly in the Rural Districts, is indeed alarming, and calls for a wider appreciation and more general teaching of social ethics among the adolescent population, with a view to impressing upon boys and girls alike their responsibility to themselves and to others. It is evident that this moral education is lacking both at home and in the schools, and it is well that this matter should receive the careful thought and attention that it claims.
7. *Notification of Births.*—It is gratifying to find that 97 per cent. of the registered births were notified under the Notification of Births Act. This is exceptionally satisfactory since early information of the occurrence of a birth allows the following up by the Health Visiting Staff to be undertaken at once, a matter of considerable moment where neglected infants are concerned.

DEATHS.

8. The number of deaths registered during the year has increased from 3,902 to 4,253, giving a general Death-rate of 11.25 per 1,000 of population, as against 10.52 in the previous year. Of the total deaths 1,896 occurred in the Urban Districts and 2,357 in the Rural Districts, the rates being respectively 11.7 and 10.89.
9. The highest Death-rate in the Urban Districts was 14.16 at Bulkington and the lowest 10.15 in the Borough of Nuneaton. In the Rural Districts the highest Death-rate was 14.36 at Southam, and the lowest 9.19 at Foleshill, followed closely by Coventry Rural (since included in the City of Coventry) with 9.54.
10. The County Death-rate of 11.25, although higher than the previous year, compares favourably with that of England and Wales, which for the year 1927 was 12.3 per 1,000 of population.
11. *Infant Mortality*.—433 deaths occurred in children under one year, giving an Infant Mortality of 66 per 1,000 births as against the exceptionally low figure of 54 in the previous year. This increase is, however, regrettable, and is shared alike between Urban and Rural Districts. These rates were respectively 71 and 63 as against 53 and 55 in 1926.
12. The highest Infant Death-rate in the Urban Districts was 89 in the Borough of Nuneaton, and the lowest 50, in the Urban District of Rugby, followed closely by Bulkington with 53, and the Borough of Warwick with 58. In the Rural Districts the highest Rate was recorded at Farnborough, 142, and Coventry Rural, 121, while the lowest rate was 30 in the Stratford Rural District, followed closely by Alcester with 33, Brailes with 36, and Warwick Rural with 39 per 1,000 births.
13. While there were 433 deaths of infants under one year, it is of interest to note that 231 or 53 per cent. were due to Congenital Debility, Malformation or Premature Birth, 93 or 21 per cent., to Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and 20 or 4.6 per cent. to Diarrhoea. It is obvious, therefore, that the chief causes of infant deaths is attributable to pre-natal conditions, many of which no doubt might be avoided by the exercise of greater ante-natal care on the part of the mother. Extension of our Infant Welfare Scheme is accordingly called for, by the provision of still more Infant Welfare Centres, and particularly by the development of Ante-Natal Clinics, associated as these should be with every Infant Welfare Centre in the County. All practising Midwives and Medical Practitioners undertaking Midwifery should then be encouraged, without fear of loss of patients, to recommend their maternity patients to attend the Ante Natal Clinics for advice and guidance which should be given by an independent Medical Practitioner, preferably a whole-time Officer of the Local Authority.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AND DEATHS, 1927.

				Total Cases notified.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.	
						1926.	1927.
14.	Small Pox	...	...	55	—	—	—
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	792	8	0.002	0.02
	Diphtheria ...	...	...	385	23	0.08	0.06
	Enteric Fever	...	...	62	3	0.005	0.007
	Pneumonia	...	...	703	284	0.56	0.75
	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	24	16	0.05	0.04
	Tuberculosis :—						
	(a) Pulmonary	...	...	331	242	0.65	0.64
	(b) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	126	48	0.16	0.12
	Puerperal Fever	...	...	14	7	1.38	1.07
						Per 1,000 Births.	Per 1,000 Births.

15. *Small Pox*.—After an absence from the County since July, 1925, Smallpox appeared in epidemic form during the last three months of the year under review, when 55 cases were notified. The cases occurred chiefly in the Borough of Nuncaton, in the Atherstone Rural District, in Foleshill and in the Coventry Rural District. The disease continued in the County during the first few months of 1928, but through effective isolation and the careful following-up of contacts by the District Medical Officers concerned the outbreak has been controlled, and, at the time of going to print the only cases notified are among the vagrant class and associated particularly with Poor Law Institutions.

16. At the commencement of the outbreak cases were isolated at the Pinley Smallpox Hospital by arrangement with the City of Coventry, but later the Bramcote Smallpox Hospital, Nuneaton, was requisitioned, and cases were also admitted to the Fosse Smallpox Hospital, Leamington, and to the Lawford Heath Smallpox Hospital, Rugby. There is no doubt in my mind that the outbreak would have been limited even more than was actually the case, had the offer of vaccination been more generally accepted. But this is not to be wondered at in a County where only 31 per cent. of the registered births were successfully vaccinated in 1927, and where 55 per cent. of the parents obtained certificates of conscientious objection to infantile vaccination.

17. The disease, although generally mild in character, was particularly true to type, and quite a number of cases reminded one of the Smallpox of twenty-five years ago—intense rash on face and limbs with subsequent pitting and disfigurement.

18. *Scarlet Fever*.—792 notifications of this disease were received as against 681 in the previous year. Although fairly general throughout the County it was particularly prevalent in the Foleshill and Atherstone Rural Districts, and in the Urban District of Rugby and the Borough of Nuneaton. Eight deaths were recorded as compared with only one in the previous year, giving a mortality of 0.02 per 1,000 population, and a case mortality of 1 per cent.

19. *Diphtheria*.—There was a gratifying reduction in the number of notifications of this disease, 385 as against 504 in the previous year. The epidemics in the Atherstone and Tamworth Rural Districts referred to in my Report for 1926, lingered on through the year 1927, and smaller outbreaks occurred in the Rugby Urban and Rugby Rural Districts and in Foleshill. There were 23 deaths recorded from this disease, giving a mortality for the whole County of 0.06 per 1,000 of population as against 0.08 in the previous year. The case mortality was 6 per cent.

20. *Enteric Fever*.—The incidence of this disease during 1927 was exceptionally high, 62 notifications having been received. Of these, 22 occurred at Southam, a local epidemic associated with polluted well water, and 13 in the Urban District of Rugby, the latter cases being of the Para-typhoid variety.

21. With regard to the Southam outbreak, Dr. GIBBONS WARD, District Medical Officer of Health, in a Report to the Southam Rural District Council, says :—"Water supply from a well has appeared to be the only possible carrier of infection common to nearly all the cases. This well was shown to be contaminated with sewage, as evidenced by bacteriological examination of the water, and the presence of leakage from a drain close by." This well was closed and town water laid on to the group of houses involved in the outbreak.

22. Out of the 62 cases only 3 deaths occurred, two at Southam and one at Leamington Spa, giving a mortality of 0.007 per 1,000 of population, as against 0.005 in the previous year.

23. *Encephalitis Lethargica*.—24 notifications of this disease were received, 12 in the Urban and 12 in the Rural Districts, compared with 33 in the previous year. There were

16 deaths registered, giving a mortality of 0.04 per 1,000 of population, and a high case mortality of 66 per cent. The fatal character of this disease can hardly be regretted so long as the medical profession is unable to prevent those dreadful after effects—physical, mental and moral—that are so frequently the lot of those who have the misfortune to survive. It is of interest to record the age at death of these 16 fatal cases :—

Age Period.	No. of Deaths.
0—1 years ...	—
1—2 „ ...	—
2—5 „ ...	2
5—15 „ ...	1
15—25 „ ...	2
25—45 „ ...	3
45—65 „ ...	5
65—75 „ ...	2
75 and over ...	1
Total	16

24. *Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)*.—Only three notifications of this disease were received during the year, one of which terminated fatally. In the previous year 21 cases were notified.

25. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Births :	Male.	Female.	Total.	Rate.
Legitimate	3,218	3,080	6,298	17.30
Illegitimate	130	113	243	
Deaths	2,075	2,178	4,253	11.25
Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 Births :				
Legitimate ... ..	...	...	...	64.6
Illegitimate ... ..	...	...	...	106.9
Total Infant Death-rate	...	...	...	66
Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :				
From Sepsis ... ..	...	...	...	7
Other causes ... ..	...	...	...	12
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	13
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	10
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	25

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

26. The following inquiries were held during the year in respect of matters relating to Public Health :—

- (1) Application by the Leamington Borough Council for sanction to borrow £77,456 for the construction of new Sewage Purification Works, and £10,568 for the re-modelling and enlargement of the existing Pumping Station and equipment, etc. (January 11th, 1927).
- (2) Application by the Nuneaton Borough Council for sanction to borrow £12,250 for the extension of and additions to their Refuse Destructor Works at St. Mary's Road Depot, Nuneaton (June 9th, 1927).
- (3) Application by the Hinckley Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £1,000 for works of Sewage Disposal at the Sewage Works situated in the Rural District of Hinckley, and £3,035 in respect of excess expenditure incurred in connection with the executing of the scheme of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, for which loans totalling £33,300 were sanctioned on the 5th September, 1924 (October 25th, 1927).

RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

27. **RIVER TAME.**—This River crosses the County boundary in the neighbourhood of Castle Bromwich, after having received sewage outfalls from the populous Black Country of Staffordshire, including trade wastes from many large and important works. Below Water Orton it receives the effluent from the works of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, some 27 million gallons per day. It receives some slight dilution from the Rivers Cole and Blythe at Whitacre, but nothing more of note until its confluence with the River Anker at Tamworth. Two surveys of the River Tame, carried out on August 31st and September 19th, did not reveal any material improvement in its condition during its course through the County of Warwick, but there is every hope that in the near future there will be greater possibilities of self-purification, both from the efforts of the Upper Tame Basin Joint Committee and from the proposed extension of the bio-aeration process at the Birmingham Tame and Rea Works. It is of interest also to note that pollution from the large Paper Mills at Kettlebrook will in due course be reduced to a minimum by the proposed introduction of paper-making machines that will extract fibre from the residue to be used again in the manufacturing process instead of being discharged as waste. The beneficial effect of the River Anker on the Tame should then be more pronounced as the River leaves the County of Warwick to continue its course again through Staffordshire before reaching the River Trent at Alrewas.
28. **Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Works.**—Proposed extensions at these Works are referred to in the following communication recently received from Mr. H. C. WHITEHEAD, Engineer to the Board:—"The first large bio-aeration unit giving partial purification to $7\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of sewage per day was brought into operation in September last. Consequent upon the improvement in the River Tame above the Board's Works—which has been largely brought about by the work of the Tame Basin Joint Committee—the Board have decided to raise their standard of purification by enlarging the capacity of the first bio-aeration unit to 10 million gallons of sewage per day and to construct a second 10 millions gallons unit. Plans for this second unit are now before the Ministry of Health, and it is anticipated that construction work will commence in August of this year, and the plant brought into operation towards the end of 1929. The first unit will be increased in capacity by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons during the present year."
29. **Birmingham, Colehall Sewage Works.**—These works continue to yield a highly satisfactory final effluent. Approximately half an acre of additional filter area has been added to keep pace with the growth of population, and Mr. WHITEHEAD, Engineer to the Works, informs me that it is intended to provide an additional humus tank during the coming year.
30. **Birmingham, Acocks Green Sewage Works.**—The proposed extension of Filter Area referred to in my last Annual Report materialised during the year when the capacity was increased by 50 per cent. I am informed that further work, including storm water and sedimentation tanks, will be completed next year to keep pace with housing developments in this district.
31. **Tamworth Joint Sewage Works.**—These works, situated in Staffordshire, deal with the sewage of the Borough of Tamworth, and of the Rural Districts in the vicinity. As the results of analysis of the effluents on the last two occasions when the works have been inspected have not been entirely satisfactory, careful attention should be given to the working capacity of the filter beds, especially in view of the constantly increasing population of the neighbourhood.
32. **Kingsbury Sewage Works.**—Although these small Bacterial Works were reported on rather adversely in my last Annual Report, they have since received attention and are again yielding a satisfactory effluent.

33. *Hurley Village Sewage Works*.—These works have been found repeatedly unsatisfactory, but as a result of representation from the County Council they are now being reconstructed and improved.
34. *Nuneaton Sewage Works*.—Provision has been made at these works for the treatment on Bacterial Filters of a daily dry weather flow of just under 2 million gallons of sewage. Under the careful supervision of Mr. MOON, Borough Engineer, they are now producing a satisfactory effluent, although it is probable the works will require extension again in the near future. The plant at the Pumping Station has been recently re-conditioned and extended, and a new rising main of larger capacity is shortly to be laid up to the works at Hartshill.
35. *Hinckley Sewage Works*.—Although these works are situated in Leicestershire the effluent from them passes into the the Sketchley Brook just before it crosses the County boundary outside the Borough of Nuneaton, and eventually reaches the River Anker. Progress is being made in the construction of extra settling tank accommodation to enable the whole of the sewage to be treated through the new filter beds. At present only the town sewage and a small quantity of Sketchley Dye Waste is being treated in this manner, the bulk of the Dye Waste still receiving land treatment only. There has, however, been a distinct improvement in the quality of the effluent since the new works came into operation.
36. *Atherstone Sewage Works*.—About one-third of the sewage reaching these works is treated on Bacterial Filters, and two-thirds on land. They are well managed and invariably produce a satisfactory effluent.
37. *Polesworth Sewage Works*.—The necessity of raising the sewage by Ejectors makes treatment somewhat difficult. It is fortunate, therefore, that there is some land available for the secondary treatment of the Filter effluent before finally passing into the River Anker. This is at present sufficient to prevent pollution.
38. *Bedworth Sewage Works*.—These works continue to function satisfactorily, although difficulty is experienced in getting rid of colour from Dye waste. A much better effluent is now being produced since the reconstruction of the Works some two years ago, but extreme care is still required in their management. The effluent enters the Wem Brook, and eventually reaches the River Anker.
39. *RIVER AVON*.—This River enters the County from Northamptonshire at Dow Bridge on the Watling Street, North-east of Rugby and flows in a South-westerly direction past Coventry, Leamington, Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon, and leaves the County again in the vicinity of Bidford and Salford Priors a few miles north of Evesham. Effluents reach it from Rugby, New Bilton, Old Bilton, Wolston, Coventry, Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon and Bidford. There is an improvement noticeable in the River below Rugby as compared with a few years ago, no doubt resulting from the better treatment now being effected at the Rugby Sewage Works, and fish life is maintained as far down stream as Ryton Bridge on the London Road. Below this point the River is seriously polluted by the Coventry outfalls, the volume of effluent averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons per 24 hours. An important factor, not in Coventry's favour, is the lack of dilution at this point, the flow of effluent in dry weather being almost equal to the volume of the River. To prevent pollution, therefore, it is essential to turn into the stream an effluent of exceptional purity, that will not decompose when held up in the sluggish reaches that are unfortunately met with in the River's course, particularly through Stoneleigh. Failure to attain this required high standard has brought the River to the deplorable condition that obtains for some miles below this outfall. It is encouraging, therefore, to learn that Coventry is at last contemplating what is hoped will be an effective scheme of sewage purification by reducing materially the amount of sewage to be treated at the Baginton Works, and by the provision of new Bacterial Works at Finham at a total estimated cost of £226,000.

40. It is common knowledge that the ten mile stretch of the River between Baginton and Warwick maintains no fish at present, but as a result of the proposals of Coventry and of the reconstruction of the Leamington Works now in hand, the time may not be far distant when the re-stocking of this stretch should be a practicable proposition. Repeated inspection of the River at Barford, below the Warwick Borough outfall, has shewn deterioration in the quality of the water, doubtless due to the unsatisfactory character of the effluent from the Warwick Sewage Farm.
41. The time would therefore appear opportune for the Warwick Borough Authorities to give serious consideration to the question of more adequate facilities for the treatment of their sewage on modern lines, in place of the land irrigation system that has been in operation now for so many years, and that has been shewn on so many occasions to be unsatisfactory from a purification point of view.
42. *Rugby Sewage Works.*—These works, recently extended by the provision of three additional filter beds are being well managed and are producing a very satisfactory effluent. There are now fourteen circular filters, four in the high level and ten in the low level works, and all are functioning well.
43. *Leamington Sewage Works.*—Satisfactory progress is being made in the reconstruction of the Pumping Station plant; the outfall sewer has been laid, storm water tanks completed, and pumping machinery is about to be installed. At the Disposal Works, the Sedimentation Tanks are completed and the fourteen Filter Beds are in hand. It is anticipated that the new works should be ready by the end of the present year.
44. *Redditch (Worcestershire) Sewage Works.*—Improvements have been carried out on the Filters in respect of distribution and a satisfactory effluent is now being produced. This enters the River Arrow in its higher reaches.
45. *Studley Sewage Works.*—The reconstruction of these Works is being undertaken out of revenue, and is consequently slow. Some 5,000 feet of sewer has already been laid and it is proposed to construct two Sedimentation Tanks and a Filter 50 feet in diameter, capable of dealing with 25,000 gallons of sewage per day. Hitherto treatment by irrigation over grass land has been shown to yield a polluting effluent, and in order to protect the River Arrow above Alcester it is of the utmost importance that the new works should be completed with the greatest possible speed.
46. *Alcester Sewage Works.*—These bacterial works continue to produce a satisfactory effluent and are in every respect well managed.
47. *Stratford-on-Avon Sewage Works.*—Preliminary precipitation with lime, followed by bacterial filtration is the method of treatment followed at these works. The effluent resulting is invariably one of good quality. This enters directly into the River Avon.
48. Other sewage works that continue to operate satisfactorily are Foleshill, Wootton Wawen, New Bilton, Kenilworth, Solihull, Wood End and Hurley Common, and do not call for special comment.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

49. *Sale of Food and Drugs Act.*—During the year 1927, 742 samples were submitted by the County Inspectors, 31 by District Inspectors, making a total of 773 samples for the County. Of these 81 were adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration figure of 10.47. The adulterated samples consisted of the following:—Milk, 59; Apples, 5; Whiskey, 7; Rum, 3; Brandy, 1; Gin, 2; Iron Pills, 3; Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine Tablets, 1.

Dealing with the question of Milk Adulteration, Mr. RIGBY, the County Analyst, gives the following table showing the average composition of all the samples analysed during the year, and also the average for each quarter.

Period.	No.	Non-fatty Solids.	Fat.	Total Solids.
March quarter ...	149	8.78	3.81	12.59
June quarter ...	155	8.74	3.34	12.08
September quarter...	162	8.68	3.63	12.31
December quarter ...	55	8.76	3.78	12.54
Whole year ...	521	8.73	3.64	12.37
Legal Limits ...	—	8.50	3.00	—

The above Table includes all the samples of Milk, whether adulterated or not, and shows that the average composition is well above the legal limits.

50. *Milk and Cream Regulations.*—During the year 1927, 82 samples of milk, 15 samples of cream, and 3 Preserved Cream were analysed for the presence of preservative. No preservative was found in any of the samples.

The County Analyst reports on these Regulations as follows :—

1. Milk and cream not sold as preserved cream.

	(a) No. of samples analysed for the presence of a preservative.	(b) No. in which preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	82	—
Cream ...	15	—

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) I. Correct statements made	...	...	...	...	3
II. Statements incorrect	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	3

- (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as Preserved Cream.

I. Above 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	3
II. Below 35 per cent.	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	3

3. All the samples of Preserved Cream and Cream were free from any sign of thickening substances.

4. Milks (Test for Dirt) Satisfactory ...	...	...	...	...	69
„ „ Unsatisfactory, i.e. contained 2 or more parts per 100,000 of dirt	...	...	...	...	13
Total	...	...	...	...	82

51. *Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923.*—Six samples were analysed, all of which were found to comply with the Regulations.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

52. Procedure under this Act has been continued during the year in close co-operation with procedure under the Tuberculosis Order. The policy adopted by the County Council is to investigate all cases of Tuberculous Milk reported by outside authorities and being produced within the County, and to take not exceeding 100 bulk samples in the course of the ordinary sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, with a view to the detection of Tubercle Bacilli in such samples, and taking any subsequent action found to be necessary.

53. Thirty-one notifications of Tubercle-infected milk were received during the year mostly from outside authorities, the result of investigation being as follows :—

(1) Cows found to be Tuberculous and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(2) Herds found free from Tubercle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(3) Biological examination negative, farms to be kept under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
(4) Cows suffering from diseases specified in the second schedule to the Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

54. Eighty-five bulk samples were taken for biological examination and of these three were found to be Tubercle-infected.
55. *Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*—During the year 5 Grade A licences were issued by the County Council and 11 milk samples were submitted for Bacterial Count, all of which were quite satisfactory.

TUBERCULOSIS.

		NOTIFICATIONS.				
		Pulmonary.		Other Forms.		Total.
1923	...	437	...	124	...	561
1924	...	423	...	142	...	565
1925	...	352	...	137	...	489
1926	...	341	...	125	...	466
1927	...	331	...	126	...	457

There is again recorded a slight reduction in the notifications of Tuberculosis, this reduction, shewn in the above table, being noticeable particularly in respect of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis remains, however, much the same as the previous year, 242 deaths with a death-rate of 0.64 per 1,000 of population, as against 0.65 in 1926.

57. With an improvement in housing and factory conditions, the wider health knowledge now imparted to the public, cleaner milk supplies, and an adequate medical service under the National Health Insurance Act, it is indeed disappointing to find such a small reduction in the incidence of Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the last three years. It would appear to be necessary to find some other avenue along which research might be directed towards the prevention of this disease, if its ultimate eradication is to be aimed at.
58. The limitation of our knowledge as to the exact mode of spread of Pulmonary Tuberculosis should be an indication for action of a comprehensive character, including the greater care of the advanced case, and the earlier recognition by the practitioner of the early or suspected case. Ample facilities for diagnosis are now provided by the Authorities, and a great step in advance would indeed be achieved if these facilities were taken advantage of to the full. With the skilled treatment now available in our Sanatoria to-day, there should be no longer that fear of a positive diagnosis that in the past has been responsible for so much procrastination in notification. Any such delay damages the chances of the patient and actually favours the spread of the disease.
59. The home visiting of Tuberculosis has been carried out as formerly by the County Health Visiting Staff, and in the Borough of Leamington by the Borough Health Visitors. Of the 457 cases notified, 331 Pulmonary and 126 of other forms, 316 have been visited by the County Health Visitors, and to these 238 re-visits have been paid and 1,013 visits to old cases. In addition 452 visits were paid by the Leamington Borough Authorities, making a total of 2,019 visits to Tuberculosis cases in the County during the year. An analysis of these visits appears in Table I. of the Appendix.
60. At the six Branch Dispensaries, the County Health Visitors have made 459 attendances.
61. The nursing of Tuberculosis in the homes of the patients is undertaken by a number of the District Nursing Associations in the County, and a grant of £20 per annum has been made by the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis for the two years 1925-26 and 1926-27. It is probable that a similar grant will be allocated for 1927-28.

62. Owing to the serious outbreak of Small-pox in the Nuneaton, Atherstone and Foleshill Districts during the early months of 1928, the Bramcote Sanatorium for advanced Tuberculosis cases had to be vacated and used, as originally intended, for Small-pox cases. At the time of going to print arrangements are being made for the provision of additional accommodation for advanced cases at the Memorial Sanatorium, Warwick, and for the giving up entirely of Bramcote Hospital for the treatment of Tuberculosis. Developments in this connection will be reported upon in next year's Annual Report.

REPORT OF THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

63. During 1927 the number of new patients, including eight transfers from other areas, examined at or in connection with the Joint Committee's seven Dispensaries and at the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic was 1,085. In 1926 the number was 1,005 and in 1925, 906. The attendances at the seven Dispensaries and the School Clinic numbered 3,122, as compared with 3,365 in 1926, and 3,214 in 1925.

64. The Dispensaries are open as follows:—

Atherstone from 1-30 to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays; Coventry from 5 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays—other days by appointment; Leamington from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and from 6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays; Nuneaton from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays; Rugby from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. on Mondays; Solihull from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursdays; Stratford-on-Avon from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays; and the Sutton Coldfield School Clinic is usually open on a Monday in each month, the actual dates and times being arranged to suit the Medical Officer of Health for Sutton Coldfield and his staff.

65. Dr. R. FRENCH, Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in the Joint Tuberculosis Committee's area for eight years, resigned on being appointed Tuberculosis Officer for the County of Northampton, and left to take up his new duties in December. Dr. R. J. CYRIAX was transferred to the southern part of the County, and Dr. R. G. R. WEST was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer for the northern part. Dr. C. E. V. HORNE resigned his post at the Memorial Sanatorium to take up private practice, and Dr. M. GERBER has been appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer in his place.

66. The Joint Tuberculosis Committee had, during 1927, 191 Sanatorium beds available in their own Sanatoria—150 at the Memorial Sanatorium and 41 at Bramcote. In addition they have 35 Hospital beds available for patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The Joint Committee also send suitable cases to Colonies for treatment and training.

67. In addition to the following tables which give the usual information about the Warwickshire patients dealt with under the Joint Committee's scheme, further tables will be found in the Appendix to this Report (Tables E. and F).

Atherstone Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	{ Male ...	20	} 50
	{ Female ...	11	
Children	{ Male ...	13	} 50
	{ Female ...	6	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	5	} 50
Non-Pulmonary ...	2	
Not Tuberculous ...	39	
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	4	

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27.		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927.		TOTAL.
Insured	...	0	...	0	...	0
Uninsured	...	2	...	2	...	4
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation
	7		0	4		3
Total Attendances of Patients						122

Coventry Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	{ Male	...	71	} 267
	{ Female	...	76	
Children	{ Male	...	57	
	{ Female	...	63	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	48	} 267
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	7
Not Tuberculous	...	...	212
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	0

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927		TOTAL
Insured	...	4	...	4	...	8
Uninsured	...	0	...	1	...	1
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation
	108		0	108		0

Total Attendances of County Patients ... 1,270

Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ... 2,890

4,160

Leamington Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	{ Male	...	42	} 146
	{ Female	...	38	
Children	{ Male	...	34	
	{ Female	...	32	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	19	} 146
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	6
Not Tuberculous	...	...	113
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	8

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927		TOTAL
Insured	...	2	...	0	...	2
Uninsured	...	7	...	1	...	8
	Contacts examined		Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation
	37		0	36		1

Total Attendances of Patients ... 411

Nuneaton Dispensary.

New Patients—

Adults	{ Male	...	66	} 230
	{ Female	...	84	
Children	{ Male	...	31	
	{ Female	...	49	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	33	} 230
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	8
Not Tuberculous	...	...	181
Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year	...	...	8

		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927		TOTAL	
Insured	...	0	...	0	...	0	} 12
Uninsured	...	11	...	1	...	12	
Contacts examined		Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation	
53		0		53		0	
Total Attendances of Patients				...	...	...	630

Rugby Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—			
Adults	{ Male ... 27 }	} 85	Pulmonary 15	} 85			
	{ Female ... 24 }		Non-Pulmonary 0				
Children	{ Male ... 15 }		Not Tuberculous 62				
	{ Female ... 19 }		Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year 8				
	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927.	TOTAL.				
Insured	... 1	... 0	... 1	} 10			
Uninsured	... 6	... 3	... 9				
Contacts examined	15	Tuberculous 0	Not Tuberculous 13	Doubtful— under observation 2			
Total Attendances of Patients 375							

Solihull Dispensary.

[illegible]

Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.

New Patients—				New Patients—					
Adults	{ Male	...	29	} 69	Pulmonary	...	...	11	} 69
	{ Female	...	18		Non-Pulmonary	...	2		
Children	{ Male	...	11		Not Tuberculous	...	54		
	{ Female	...	11		Doubtful—under obser- vation at end of year		2		
		On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-27		Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1927.		TOTAL.			
Insured	...	1	...	0	...	1	} 2		
Uninsured	...	1	...	0	...	1			
Contacts examined			Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous		Doubtful— under observation		
26			0		25		1		
Total Attendances of Patients								...	154

Sutton Coldfield School Clinic.

New Patients—

Children	Male	...	22	} 43
	Female	...	21	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	0	} 43
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	0
Not Tuberculous	...	...	37
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	6

Contacts
Examined.

8

Tuberculous.

0

Not-Tuberculous.

6

Doubtful—
under observation.

2

Total Attendances of Patients 79

Patients Visited at their Homes.

New Patients—

Adults	Male	...	62	} 166
	Female	...	72	
Children	Male	...	20	
	Female	...	12	

New Patients—

Pulmonary	61	} 166
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	24
Not Tuberculous	...	...	75
Doubtful—under observation at end of year	...	...	6

At the end of 1926 there were 62 patients under observation at the Dispensaries, one of these was found to be tuberculous during 1927, bringing the total number of patients under consideration to 1,086.

STAGE OF DISEASE.

(All new cases).

Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary.				Doubtful under observation.	Not Tuberculous	Total.
Tubercle Bacilli not present.	Tubercle Bacilli Present.			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.			
	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.							
22	31	75	72	28	8	0	13	42	795	1,086
200				49						

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (837) are omitted from the following tables, which deal with the 249 tuberculous cases.

AGE PERIODS.

0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60	over 60	TOTAL.
8	18	15	37	41	38	18	23	19	14	5	9	4	249

CONDITION OF TEETH.

Good, up to 4 decayed.	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris.	Dentures, partial or complete.	TOTAL.
144	39	20	46	249

FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Near relatives affected.	Distant relatives affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
69	14	166	249

Examinations of 708 patients who were known to us for a period of at least six months, were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity :—

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working, but fit for light work.	Unfit for work of any kind.	TOTAL.
386	44	278	708
54·5%	6·2%	39·3%	

68. PATIENTS (INCLUDING NON-TUBERCULOUS CASES) VISITED
IN THEIR HOMES.

Sanitary District.	New Cases	Old Cases	TOTAL.
Alcester Rural	9	9	18
Atherstone Rural	5	12	17
Brailes Rural	2	2	4
Bulkington Urban	0	0	0
Coventry Rural	1	2	3
Farnborough Rural	0	0	0
Foleshill Rural	16	22	38
Kenilworth Urban	3	4	7
Borough of Leamington	13	7	20
Meriden Rural	9	20	29
Monks Kirby Rural	0	1	1
Borough of Nuneaton	37	55	92
Nuneaton Rural	0	1	1
Rugby Rural	12	21	33
Rugby Urban	14	62	76
Solihull Rural	4	6	10
Southam Rural	1	0	1
Borough of Stratford-on-Avon	4	4	8
Stratford-on-Avon Rural	4	3	7
Borough of Sutton Coldfield	6	17	23
Tamworth Rural	14	18	32
Borough of Warwick	4	9	13
Warwick Rural	8	7	15
	166	282	448

69. *Institutional Treatment.*—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and the institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

	Admissions.	Discharges.*
Sanatoria :—		
Bramcote	83	91
Memorial	148	144
Hospitals :—		
Birmingham Orthopædic Hospital ...	3	2
Forelands, Bromsgrove	0	2
Manfield	1	1
Nuneaton	1	2
Oswestry	0	1
Rugby	13	18
St. Gerards	1	1
Victoria Park	1	1
Warneford	8	5
Wingfield	1	0
Woodlands	2	0
	262	268

*Including deaths and transfers.

Average duration of Treatment—all Institutions ... 26.2 weeks.
 Average duration of Treatment—Bramcote Sanatorium 16.2 weeks.
 Average duration of Treatment—Memorial Sanatorium 27.8 weeks.

Deaths in Institutions (included in discharges) :—

Bramcote Sanatorium	...	...	...	20
Memorial Sanatorium	...	...	...	7
Manfield Hospital	...	...	...	1
Nuneaton Hospital	...	...	...	1
Oswestry Hospital	...	...	...	1
Rugby Hospital	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 31 <hr/>

70. Details as to the immediate results of treatment will be found in Table F of the Appendix to this Report.

71. *Contributions by Patients.*—The Treasurer informs me that during the year the total amount received from Warwickshire and Coventry patients was £269 19s. 1d. The amount received in 1926 was £266 5s. 3d., in 1925, £239 4s. 11d., and in 1924, £576 14s. 1d. In 1925 a voluntary system of payment was adopted.

72. *Sputum Examination.*—One hundred and seventy-eight (178) of the 200 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis had tubercle bacilli in their sputum, and in 22 cases, the bacilli were not found or the patients had no sputum. Two hundred and forty-one (241) specimens of sputum from County patients were examined in the laboratory at the Chief Dispensary, and 500 specimens of sputum were sent to the Laboratory at Birmingham University from patients attending the Dispensaries.

73. *Contacts.*—Routine examination of contacts was continued. In 1926, 90 per cent. of the contacts who were asked to attend the Dispensaries for examination did so. In 1927, 87 per cent. attended. The actual number of contacts examined in 1927 was 266, the number in 1926 being 295.

74. Details as to appointments, and the results of examinations are given in the following tables :—

Dispensaries.				Appointments		Attendances	
Atherstone	...	...	...	10	...	7	
Coventry	...	...	...	120	...	108	
Leamington	...	...	...	40	...	37	
Nuneaton	...	...	...	63	...	53	
Rugby	...	...	...	15	...	15	
Solihull	...	...	...	15	...	12	
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	32	...	26	
Sutton Coldfield School Clinic	...	...	...	8	...	8	
				<hr/> 303 <hr/>		<hr/> 266 <hr/>	87 per cent.
Contacts Examined				Tuberculous		Not Tuberculous	
266				0		257	
						Doubtful— under observation	
						9	

75. *Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients who had this form of treatment in 1927 was 51. In 1926 it was 59.

76. *X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of X-Ray Examinations of County patients made during the year at the Chief Dispensary was six hundred and seventy-seven (677) ; six hundred and seventy-two (672) examinations of the chest were made, and 5 examinations of other parts. There were 669 screen examinations and 8 photographs were taken. In 1926 the number of examinations was 538.

77. *Children*.—Three hundred and eighty-nine (389) children (up to 15 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries—184 boys and 205 girls. Eleven of these were suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 17 from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis; of the remainder 11 were doubtful cases, and under observation at the end of the year, while 351 children showed no definite evidence of Tuberculosis. The pulmonary cases were classified into Stage I., 6; Stage II., 2; Stage III., 3.

78. *Shelters*.—The number of shelters available for the County is 63. The Joint Committee own 36 of these. The number in use by Warwickshire patients on the 31st December, 1927, was 48. During the year, 15 shelters were removed on ceasing to be required, and 9 were erected at new addresses.

79. *Dental Treatment*.—Particulars of the dental treatment at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria appear in the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of these institutions. During 1927, 2 Dispensary patients had dental treatment from the Joint Committee at a cost of £7 7s. 6d.

80. *After Care*.—There were 55 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able to deal successfully with 46 of these cases:—

Financial help	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Employment found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Relief from Guardians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Special nursing arrangements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Assistance in connection with pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sent to Convalescent Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coal tickets given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unable to help	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

55

81. *Extra Nourishment*.—The Joint Committee continued to grant extra nourishment to suitable cases. Their expenditure must not exceed £2 per 1,000 of the population of the area. During the year the Committee granted extra nourishment to 19 patients. Grants ceased to 27 patients during the period under consideration, and there were 26 patients having extra diets on the 31st December, 1927. The Treasurer informs me that the sum of £573 3s. 4d. was spent on extra nourishment for patients in Warwickshire and Coventry in 1927. In 1926 the amount spent was £557 11s. 8d., and in 1925, £348 13s. 9d. As a general rule the Committee do not give extra nourishment to patients, whose total family income after deducting the rent exceeds 10s. per head per week. Cases of extreme poverty which can only be dealt with by outdoor relief, are referred to the Guardians.

82. Nurse SHAW (Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 170 patients (26 of whom were discharged soldiers) in their homes. The number of similar visits made by the County Health Visitors was 2,019.

83. *Payment of Patients' Travelling Expenses*.—The Joint Committee have power to pay the travelling expenses of necessitous patients between their homes and Dispensaries and Sanatoria, and during 1927 the sum of £20 0s. 10d. was expended for this purpose on County patients. This amount does not take into account any expenses in connection with the ambulances at the Memorial and Bramcote Sanatoria.

84. Co-operation with the General Practitioners continues on a most satisfactory basis, as it always has done. This is of great importance, as, without the goodwill and help of the doctors in general practice, no local scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis could function properly.

85. The following information relating to the incidence of, and deaths from tuberculosis, and the provision made for the treatment of the disease, may be of interest. The statistics are taken from the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health for the year 1926.
86. The number of new cases of tuberculosis in England and Wales fell from 90,908 in 1916 to 79,654 in 1926. The number for 1926 was 1,783 less than the number for 1925. The number of deaths registered from tuberculosis fell from 53,858 in 1916, to 37,525 in 1926, the deaths in 1926 being 2,862 less than in 1925.
87. In England on the 1st February, 1927, tuberculosis work was being carried out in 442 Dispensaries, and in addition 69 other premises, including orthopaedic out-patient departments, were approved for special forms of treatment. The number of approved Residential Institutions on that date was 482, providing 22,202 beds.

(Signed) J. McG. WILLIAMS,
Tuberculosis Officer.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

88. During the year 3,269 Bacteriological Examinations were made of material submitted by Medical Practitioners as against 3,669 in 1926 and 4,631 in 1925.

	1925.		1926.		1927.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases ...	2435	...	2170	...	1741
Swabs from Diphtheria Contacts ...	1109	...	456	...	273
Blood examinations for Typhoid and Para-					
Typhoid	102	...	100	...	247
Blood films for Malaria	—	...	2	...	2
Faeces for Typhoid	4	...	2	...	12
Faeces for Dysentery	4	...	—	...	—
Sputa for Tubercle	970	...	932	...	975
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid	4	...	3	...	4
Special Examinations	3	...	4	...	15
Total ...	4631	...	3669	...	3269

89. There was a reduction in the number of examinations of suspected Diphtheria cases and of Diphtheria contacts as a result of the decline of the Diphtheria epidemic of the previous year, and a considerable increase in the Blood Examinations for Typhoid owing to the outbreak of Typhoid and Para Typhoid at Southam and Rugby respectively. The number of examinations of sputa for Tubercle has remained fairly constant for the last three years.
90. While 1,741 swabs were submitted from suspected cases of Diphtheria, only 385 cases were actually notified as Diphtheria. It is gratifying to find that as a result of my appeal some two years ago, the practice of taking unnecessary contact swabs in Diphtheria has been discontinued, only 273 such swabs being taken as against 456 in 1926 and 1,109 in 1925.
91. Only five tests were made for Virulence in Diphtheria, but in view of the extreme usefulness of this test, it is possible that fuller advantage will be taken of it in future, when its importance is appreciated by practitioners and Medical Officers of Infectious Diseases Hospitals.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

92. There is again a slight increase in the number of new cases of Venereal Disease recorded at the Clinics—282 as against 267 in 1926, and 250 in 1925. The only considerable increase, however, is noticeable at the Coventry Clinic, where 93 new cases were recorded as against 59 in the previous year.
93. It is of interest to note that the average attendance per new case, including intermediate treatments, or irrigation visits, were approximately as follows:—Leamington Clinic, 54; Coventry, 22; Birmingham, 26; Rugby, 26; and Nuneaton, 74.
94. Of the new cases in attendance at the five Treatment Clinics, 189 were men and 93 were women.

ATTENDANCES AT TREATMENT CENTRES, 1927.

	Warneford Hosp.		Coventry Hosp.		Gen. Hosp. B'ham.	Hosp. of St. Cross, Rugby.		Nuneaton V.D. Clinic		TOTALS.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Persons dealt with at Out-patient Clinic for the first time, suffering from Syphilis	2	1	20	20	19	7	15	14	13	111
Gonorrhœa	24	6	43	10	15	9	3	50	11	171
Not suffering from Venereal Disease ..	0	1	13	11	18	14	2	12	6	77
2. Persons discharged from Clinic after completing treatment for:— Syphilis	—		2	3	—	1	1	6	1	14
Gonorrhœa	0	1	13	2	—	1	2	22	3	44
3. Persons who ceased to attend without completing treatment for:—Syphilis	1	2	17	12	—	1	2	7	12	54
Gonorrhœa	17	5	21	3	—	0	1	18	2	67
4 Total attendances of all Persons at Clinic	1682	112	1466	573	900	585	307	5529	997	12,151
	1794		2039			892		6526		
5. No. of In-patient days of Treatment to persons suffering from:— Syphilis	20	0	140	258		187	84	—		
Gonorrhœa	5	37	0	1	83	22	0	—		
	62		399			293				
No. of new Cases of Venereal Disease	26	7	63	30	34	16	18	64	24	282

95. *Institutional Treatment of Unmarried Mothers.*—During the year five cases were admitted to Venereal Disease Hostels, 3 to Cleveland House, Wolverhampton, and 2 to St. Mary's Home, Leicester, either for confinement and subsequent treatment or for both. They were all cases admirably suited for Hostel treatment and in every instance they showed improvement as a result of their stay in the institution.

96. *Venereal Disease Propaganda*.—The following is the report of the Warwickshire Branch of the British Social Hygiene Council for the year 1927-28 :—

“ In addition to General Health Propaganda carried out extensively during National Health Week and subsequent weeks throughout the Autumn months, a successful Venereal Disease Educational Campaign was held during the week commencing December 12th, particularly in some of the less populous parts of the County. The work, which consisted principally in the showing of Cinema Films on questions of Social Hygiene was carried out under the auspices of the British Social Hygiene Council.

“Suitable Films were shown on Monday, December 12th, at Kenilworth, where Meetings were held in the afternoon and evening. At the afternoon Meetings for women only the attendances numbered between 50 and 60, and at the evening Meeting for a mixed audience there were between 40 and 50 present.

“ On Tuesday, December 13th, similar Films were shown at Wilnecote, a colliery village in the north of the County, and the attendances were as follows:—

Afternoon Meeting for Women only	...	...	100
Evening Meeting for mixed audience	...	...	130

" On Wednesday, December 14th, Meetings were held at Atherstone, both in the afternoon and evening, the attendances being as follows:—

Afternoon Meeting for women only	50
Evening Meeting for Men only	100

" On Thursday, December 15th, similar meetings were held at Foleshill, where at the afternoon Meeting for women only there were 50 attendances, and at the evening Meeting for men only, 30 attendances.

" On Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th December, similar Films were shown in the Borough of Nuneaton. On Friday, the afternoon Meeting for women only numbered 50, and the evening Meeting for men only, 80.

" On Saturday afternoon, December 17th, a Meeting for a mixed audience was held, but only 30 attended. The small attendance in Nuneaton was regrettable, but the last two days of the week were unsuitable for this purpose in such a busy industrial town.

" Capt. Kohan, a speaker from the British Social Hygiene Council, addressed the Meetings in a suitable manner before the shewing of the Films, and his remarks in each case were greatly appreciated.

" A successful Health Exhibition was held at Stratford-on-Avon on the 5th and 6th of October, during which opportunity was given for suitable addresses on matters of Social Hygiene. Literature has been distributed free and on sale at Health meetings throughout the County, and has also been supplied to the Public on request. The County Venereal Disease Clinics have continued to be appropriately advertised."

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

97. *Inspection of Midwives.*—There were ¹⁹¹⁴~~467~~ Midwives practising in the County during the year as against 200 in the previous year. Of this number 107 have been inspected by the County Inspectors of Midwives and 41 by the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association in respect of Midwives of affiliated Associations, while 19 Midwives living outside the Administrative County, but practising within it, were inspected by other County or County Borough Authorities.
98. Of the Midwives inspected 146 were trained and 21 were bona fide, a reduction of 8 bona fide Midwives on the previous year.
99. 377 Inspections were made of bags, appliances, registers, etc., and in addition 434 visits have been paid in connection with various matters pertaining to the practice of Midwives, making a total of 811 visits to Midwives during the year.
100. Of the 6,541 registered births, 4,451 or 68 per cent were attended by Midwives and 2090 or 31 per cent. were attended by Doctors, either alone or with the help of handy women. This latter percentage was 25 in the previous year.
101. The Inspectors of Midwives as a result of their inspections found unsatisfactory : bags, 2 ; appliances, 3 ; registers, 2 ; the practice of the Midwives being described as good in 137, fair in 8, and poor in 3 instances.
102. Nine Midwives resigned during the year, 6 to take up other work and 3 gave up midwifery. Two Midwives died during the year.
103. *Provision of Midwives.*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health, funds for the year 1927-28 were provided by the County Council for 16 grants of £30 each, payable to Nursing Associations on the appointment of Nurse Midwives, either for the first time or to fill a vacancy, and for the year 1928-29, 20 such grants have been estimated for.

104. The customary grant of £300 per annum has been paid to the County Nursing Association in aid of the maintenance of District Nurse Midwives, and a grant of £145 towards the salaries of the Superintendent and one Emergency Nurse-Midwife. As the Nursing Service develops there is every indication that one emergency Nurse is inadequate to meet the needs of the Nursing Association, and that a second emergency Nurse is desirable. Excluding any cost that might fall on the County Council in respect of any such new appointment, there is provided in the Estimates for the year 1928-29 the sum of £1,095 for the support of Midwifery Nursing Services in the County. It is of interest to note that the District Nurses of Affiliated Associations attended last year 930 midwifery cases.
105. *Maternal Mortality.*—While public opinion is growing in favour of steps being taken to reduce the mortality of motherhood, which has remained consistently high throughout the County for the last twenty years, it is gratifying to find that in Warwickshire only 19 deaths associated with child-birth occurred during the year, 7 from Puerperal Fever and 12 from other accidents or diseases of parturition, giving a maternal mortality of 2.9 per 1,000 births, as against 3.3 in 1926 and 5.0 in 1925.
106. It is possible that this reduction may to some extent be due to activities already being carried out in the County and directed to this end. A thorough investigation is made into every case of Puerperal Fever occurring in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, and a similar enquiry is made into every Maternal death, whether associated with Sepsis or not. There has been impressed upon Midwives the importance of sending for Medical Help when occasion arises, and also of making ante-natal examinations of their patients. Hospital accommodation for complicated Maternity cases is provided by the County Council at the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, and the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, while uncomplicated Maternity cases can be taken into the County Maternity Homes at 3, The Butts, Warwick, and at 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby. The extent of these activities is referred to further in paragraphs 119 and 120 below.
107. *Stillbirths.*—Reference was made in my last Annual Report to the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, which came into operation on July 1st, 1927, making registration of stillbirths compulsory. All practising Midwives were circularised as to the requirements of the Act and all Registered Maternity Homes were notified of the illegality of disposing of the remains of Still-born children by incineration on the premises, referred to by the Ministry of Health in their Circular No. 802b.
108. During the year 91 notices of stillbirth were received from Midwives as compared with 95 in the previous year. Of these 22 occurred in or near the Borough of Nuneaton, 13 in the Bedworth and Bulkington Districts, 11 in the Foleshill Rural District, 9 in the Warwick District, and 11 in the Districts of the County Nursing Association.
109. *Ante-Natal Clinics.*—This activity of the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme calls particularly for extension and development as one of the most important factors in the crusade against Maternal Mortality. While the Ante-Natal Clinics were limited during 1927 to those associated with (1) the County Maternity Home, Warwick, (2) the County Maternity Home, Rugby, (3) the Stratford-on-Avon Infant Welfare Centre, and (4) the Stoke Heath, Coventry, Infant Welfare Centre, a new Ante-Natal Clinic has since been opened at the Infant Welfare Centre Rooms, Bedworth, and it is hoped that facilities may be provided in the near future for similar Clinics to be associated with other Infant Welfare Centres in the County. The staffing of such Clinics is, however, of the utmost importance and should preferably be undertaken by Medical Officers of the County Staff who would be entirely independent and free to examine patients sent by any Medical Practitioner

or practising Midwife. There are at present two Women Medical Officers on the County Staff experienced in this work and already engaged in it during part of their time. Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT acts as Medical Officer of the Ante-Natal Clinics at Warwick and Rugby, and until recently taken over by the City of Coventry, the Stoke Heath Ante-Natal Clinic. Dr. AGNES YOUNG has recently undertaken the Medical Officership of the Bedworth Ante-Natal Clinic. The Stratford-on-Avon Ante-Natal Clinic is taken by Dr. L. L. FYFE, Medical Officer of Health.

110. ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS, 1927.

	<i>Patients on Register.</i>	<i>Attendances.</i>
Warwick, County Health Centre	116	332
Rugby, County Health Centre	81	313
Stoke Heath, Infant Welfare Centre	7	23
Stratford-on-Avon Infant Welfare Centre	19	77

111. Dr. KATHERINE SCOTT reports on her work at the Ante-Natal Clinics as follows :—

“ *Warwick.*—During the year ending 31st March, 1928, 116 expectant mothers attended the Ante-Natal Clinic, the total number of attendances being 332, or an average of nearly 3 per case. This is a big increase in numbers over any previous year.

Happily, as always, the majority of cases were quite normal. Of the abnormal cases about 8 suffered from Albuminuria, but all cleared up under treatment and in no instance did Eclampsia result and there were no still-births. Two women having small pelvic measurements were referred to hospital for induction of labour. One of these cases resulted in a still-birth.

“ Several cases of Gonorrhoea occurred and in most of these the discharge was at least lessened by such treatment as could be carried out at home or at the Clinic, and no Ophthalmia resulted. It was, however, impossible to persuade a single patient to attend a V.D. Clinic. One case, unfortunately, which came to the Ante-Natal Clinic only a few days before term, and was confined at home, resulted in a maternal death.

112. “ *Rugby.*—The Clinic at Rugby had 81 expectant mothers on the register during the year and 313 attendances were recorded.

“ Some ten cases of Albuminuria occurred, but all responded to treatment, and there was no Eclampsia, but there was one still-birth in this series.

“ Two cases of heart disease complicating pregnancy have not yet come to term.

“ Of four cases referred for Dental treatment only two obtained it. There is still apparently a great deal of prejudice against, and superstition concerning dental treatment during pregnancy. Two or three cases of Gonorrhoea were seen but gave rise to no complications.

“ The number of cases brought to the Ante-Natal Clinic by Midwives practising in the Rugby District has been considerably greater than in any previous year.

113. “ *Stoke Heath.*—Seven expectant mothers attended 23 times at this Clinic during the year.

“ Six of these were normal, the seventh was a case of Albuminuria with a history of Eclampsia during a previous pregnancy, but it had not reached term when the Clinic was taken over by Coventry on April 1st, 1928. I understand, however, that there was no Eclampsia either during or after labour and that the baby is alive and healthy.”

114. *Medical Help for Midwives.*—Rule E20 of the Central Midwives Board imposes a duty upon a Midwife to send for medical help in all cases of illness of the patient or child, or of any abnormality occurring during pregnancy, labour or lying-in, such conditions being deemed to be emergencies for the purpose of Section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918.

115. There were issued during the year 1,005 such notices as compared with 990 in 1926 and 885 in 1925. Of these notices, Medical Practitioners submitted as claims 392, amounting to £566 11s. 0d. That means that 613 claims representing approximately £858 were not submitted at all to the County Council but were recovered from the patients privately by the Doctors concerned.
116. Since the Midwives Act, 1918, authorises Local Supervising Authorities to recover the fee from the patient or from the husband or other person liable to maintain the patient according to their means, contributions amounting to £139 14s. 4d. were assessed during the year and up to 31st December, 1927, £79 0s. 6d. was received from patients, leaving a balance of £60 13s. 10d. still to be collected during 1928. At the time of going to print, however, a considerable amount of this money has already been received.
117. Fees amounting to £149 15s. 6d. were remitted from patients regarded as necessitous in accordance with the County's Income Scale. Contributions amounting to £3 12s. 6d. in respect of attendances on Ophthalmia Neonatorum were not collected from patients, such procedure being recommended by the Ministry of Health in their Circular 617A on the Notification and Treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
118. With regard to outstanding fees in respect of the year 1926, further contributions amounting to £36 2s. 6d. have been collected during the year under review, making a total collected of £115 3s. 0d.
119. *Complicated Maternity Cases.*—The importance of safeguarding motherhood has already been fully appreciated by the County Council, and for some years past arrangements have been made for the admission of complicated midwifery cases to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Coventry, and the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby, where expert attention can be given. It would be a distinct advantage if these facilities could be extended so as to cover other populous areas of the County, particularly Stratford-on-Avon and the extreme North of the County. It is possible, however, that this latter district might be served by the Municipal Maternity Home recently opened in the Borough of Nuneaton, by arrangement with the Borough Authorities.
120. Full advantage continues to be taken of these facilities, 91 cases being admitted to the above Hospitals during 1927, as compared with 65 in the previous year; 60 to the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, where normal County cases from homes unsuitable for confinement are also admitted; 16 to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington; and 15 to the Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.
121. The total cost of the 91 cases was £709 19s. 6d., and towards this contributions according to Scale have been recovered from patients amounting to £230 8s. 0d., and at the close of the year contributions amounting to £89 9s. 7d. were still outstanding. At the time of going to print, however, a considerable amount of this money has already been received.
122. In only two cases were the circumstances regarded as extremely necessitous and no fee was recovered, and in one case the contribution asked for was reduced below Scale owing to exceptional circumstances.

Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.

123. A considerable advance has been made during the year in the treatment of Crippled children in the County, both of school age and under school age.

Advantage has been taken as formerly of the Coventry and District Cripple Children's Guild for the treatment of County Cases from the neighbourhood of Coventry, from Kenilworth, Warwick, and some villages in the Southam Rural District.

To facilitate examination of the Warwick and District cases, a branch Clinic has recently been opened at Warwick, attended by Mr. WILSON STUART and the Orthopaedic

Sister from the Coventry Clinic. Cases requiring Hospital treatment are sent through this Clinic to the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital, Northampton.

In the early part of the year a Voluntary Clinic was organised to serve the town and the Rural District of Rugby, the Clinic being held weekly at 16, Hillmorton Road, under the immediate supervision of Dr. HOSKYN, with Mr. WILSON STUART as Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon. Although this Clinic was opened in January, 1927, it was not officially recognised by the County Council until April 1st of the same year.

Advantage has also been taken of the Birmingham Orthopaedic Hospitals through the agency of the Birmingham Cripples Union, particularly for children residing in the neighbourhood of Birmingham.

Facilities are available at the Nuneaton Municipal Orthopaedic Clinic for children in the Nuneaton area, the Banbury Orthopaedic Clinic for children from the extreme South of the County, and the Redditch Orthopaedic Clinic—Worcestershire—for children from the South-Western border of the County. With regard to the last-named Clinic it is understood that children requiring Hospital treatment will be admitted to St. Gerard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill.

On May 14th, 1928, a Voluntary Clinic was opened at Coleshill to serve the Meriden Rural District, and on June 14th another at Stratford-on-Avon to serve the Borough and Rural District of Stratford-on-Avon and part of the Alcester Rural District. Both Clinics will be linked up with St. Gerard's Orthopaedic Hospital, Coleshill.

In order to complete the scheme there still remains to be provided a Clinic to serve the Tamworth Rural District in the extreme North of the County. The financing of these additional Clinics will, however, be quite impossible until sufficient funds are provided by the County Council for this purpose.

The Orthopaedic work accomplished during the year under review must indeed be gratifying when compared with the modest efforts of the previous year when the scheme was in its infancy.

124. 312 cases have been treated at the various Orthopaedic Clinics during 1927 (203 of "school age" and 109 "under school age") as compared with 114 in the previous year (66 "of school age" and 48 "under school age.") The work can conveniently be summarised as follows:—

1. NUMBER OF CASES REFERRED TO CLINICS FOR ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT:—

					<i>School Age.</i>	<i>Under School Age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coventry Clinic	...	...	...	...	105	56	161
Rugby Clinic	...	...	...	...	79	39	118
Nuneaton Clinic	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Banbury Clinic	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Birmingham Cripples Union	...	...	...	...	16	11	27
					203	109	312

2. NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES FOR AFTER CARE:—

					<i>School Age.</i>	<i>Under School Age.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Coventry Clinic	...	...	...	...	897	464	1361
Rugby Clinic	...	...	...	...	315	267	582
Rugby Hospital (massage, etc.)	...	...	...	...	459	17	476
Nuneaton Clinic	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Banbury Clinic	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Birmingham Cripples Union	...	...	...	...	74	96	170
					1750	848	2598

3. FORM OF TREATMENT GIVEN IN RESPECT OF ATTENDANCES UNDER NO. 2 :—

(a) "school age." (b) "under school age."

Clinic.	Massage.		First Examinations		For Appliances and Alterations to Appliances.		Minor Operations.		X-Ray Examinations		TOTAL.	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Coventry	684	348	94	63	101	45	4	3	14	5	897	464
Rugby	315	267	} Included under Massage, etc.				—	—	—	—	315	267
Rugby Hospital ...	449	16									459	17
Nuneaton	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Birmingham ...	53	89	—	—	15	5	—	—	6	2	74	96
Banbury	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	1503	721	97	66	116	50	4	3	30	8	1750	848

TOTAL ... 2,598.

4. HOSPITAL TREATMENT :—

	School Age.	Under School Age.	Total.
No. of Cases treated in Hospitals and discharged during 1927	28	12	40
No. of Cases still in Hospitals on the 31st Dec., 1927	6	—	6
	34	12	46

125. During the year the "Ascertainment Register" has been kept posted up to date, and at the close of the year the total number of non-tuberculous physically defective children in the County (apart from those already under treatment) was 231—of school age 197, under school age 34. The type of defect found is tabulated as follows :—

	SCHOOL AGE.			UNDER SCHOOL AGE.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Rickets	10	11	21	5	6	11
Spinal Curvature	6	8	14	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis	30	25	55	8	3	11
Spastic Paralysis	7	6	13	1	—	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Paralysis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Congenital Dislocations	11	7	18	1	—	1
Genu Valgum (knock knee)	2	3	5	1	2	3
Flat Foot	2	7	9	1	—	1
Talipes (club foot)	6	3	9	2	—	2
Epiphysis of Tibia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Spina Bifida	1	1	2	—	—	—
Torticollis (wry neck)	3	1	4	—	—	—
Other Deformities	23	22	45	3	—	3
	103	94	197	23	11	34

126. The analysis of cases treated during 1927 in Hospital and at the Clinics according to causation is as follows :—

				SCHOOL AGE.			UNDER SCHOOL AGE.		
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Infantile Paralysis	...	...	...	34	35	69	10	16	26
Spastic Paralysis	...	...	...	6	9	15	1	2	3
Flat Foot	...	...	...	5	11	16	4	3	7
Torticollis (wry neck)	...	...	...	1	3	4	—	1	1
Congenital Dislocations	...	...	...	7	6	13	2	1	3
Knock Knee	...	...	...	5	5	10	2	6	8
Rickets	...	...	...	4	4	8	22	16	38
Osteotomy of Tibia and Fibula	...	...	...	4	1	5	—	—	—
Double Claw Feet	...	...	...	2	2	4	—	—	—
Curvature of Spine	...	...	...	7	15	22	1	1	2
Talipes (club foot)	...	...	...	8	3	11	9	3	12
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	2
Other Deformities	...	...	...	15	11	26	2	5	7
				98	105	203	54	55	109

127. Although there are on the Ascertainment List an additional 231 cases, these include children up to the age of 16 years, and represent an accumulation of cases, some of whom have already had treatment at General Hospitals and some who have had no treatment at all. It is of interest to note that of these 231 cases only 34 are of children under school age. The Ascertainment List refers to 66 cases of Infantile Paralysis still to be dealt with, in spite of the fact that 95 cases were treated at the Clinics or in Hospital during the past year. Of the 66 cases, 55 are children of school age, and only 11 are children under school age. As the existing Orthopaedic defects in school children are attended to, it is obvious there will remain only a comparatively small number of children under school age who will then have to be dealt with annually.

128. Contributions towards the cost of treatment were received from parents during the year amounting to £108 19s. 7d.—£72 7s. 1d. in respect of children of school age and £36 12s. 6d. in respect of children under school age. At the close of the year there still remained £155 2s. 3d. to be collected during 1928; £118 6s. 8d. in respect of children of school age, and £36 15s. 7d. in respect of children under school age. The collection of contributions is bound to extend over a fairly long period owing to the fact that contributions are payable according to scale by the following weekly rates :—3s. 6d.; 4s. 6d.; and 5s.. Most parents are agreeable to contribute on these terms.

129. WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACTS, ETC.

(TABLE G.)

Health Visiting Staff.—During 1927 the Staff remained numerically the same as in the previous year, fifteen Health Visitors, with Miss LOWE, M.B.E., as Superintendent, and Miss HAROLD, S.R.N., as Assistant Superintendent. The latter was appointed in 1927, taking the place of Miss HALFORD, who filled the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Miss JEFFREY, Health Visitor for the Kenilworth District.

130. The individual Staff is detailed on Table G, in which is set out in tabular form the work of the Health Visitors in home visiting of infants and in child welfare in general.

131. *Infant Visiting.*—A most encouraging record has again been achieved of sound infant care and management, not in respect of home visiting only, but in the various directions in which health education is successfully administered. Results of the Health Visitors work are inadequately recorded by enumerating visits paid or centres attended, important though this may be from an administrative point of view. Their work is one constant daily endeavour to filter into the minds of the people the fundamental laws of health, results which cannot be demonstrated except by the healthier and happier living of those fortunate enough to receive and benefit by their advice and guidance.
132. In the Maternity and Child Welfare County, that is the Administrative County excepting the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington Spa and Sutton Coldfield, 4,900 births were registered, and of these first visits were paid to 2,935. Many of these were, however, revisited during the first 12 months and 3,406 such re-visits are recorded. In addition 1,234 first visits were paid to children between 12 months and 5 years, and 2,342 re-visits to these children.
133. A total of 9,917 visits is accordingly the record of the year's work of the Health Visiting Staff in this particular activity.
134. Of the 2,935 births visited, 2,218 were breast fed, 255 partly breast fed, and 462 were bottle fed. It is interesting to note that in only two instances were long tubed bottles in use.
135. Thirty-four infants were found to be wasting and eight were actually neglected, subsequent action being taken in these cases by the N.S.P.C.C.
136. The health of the mothers was found to be good in 2,426, medium in 381, and bad in 128.
137. The number of mothers employed in factories before and after confinement was 67 and 37 respectively, as compared with 57 and 23 in the previous year.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

138. During the year under review there were 36 Infant Welfare Centres in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, as against 34 in the previous year, the two new Centres being Birdingbury and Earlswood.
139. At these Centres the County Health Visitors have made 786 attendances in their capacity as Superintendents of the Centres. In this way there is secured uniformity in conduct and co-ordination of the work of Voluntary Committees with the Child Welfare Scheme of the County Council.
140. There were on the registers of the Infant Welfare Centres 1,403 infants under 12 months, and 2,152 mothers. The latter made 24,810 attendances and there were recorded 30,536 attendances of children up to 5 years of age.
141. 633 Expectant mothers attended the Centres and the Ante-Natal Clinics and 46 attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics were made by the County Health Visitors.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

	Name.	Situation.	Provided by	Date Centre is Open.
CENTRES.	Alcester	Baptist School	Voluntary Comm'tee	Alternate Fridays
	Atherstone	Parish Room	"	Wednesdays
	Bedworth	The Hut, Park Road	"	Mondays & Thursdays
	Bilton	Church Hall	"	2nd & 4th Wednes.
	Binley	Colliery Club	"	Alternate Tuesdays
	Bulkington	Council Hall	"	Wednesdays
	Bidford-on-Avon	Co-operative Hall	"	Tuesdays
	Birdingbury	The Bungalow	"	Alternate Fridays
	Castle Bromwich	Victory Hall	"	Alternate Mondays
	Coleshill	St. Peter's House, Church Hill	"	Alternate Mondays
WELFARE	Dordon	Church School	"	Alternate Mondays
	Earlswood	The Village Hall	"	Alternate Mondays
	Emscote	Avon Street, Warwick	"	Wednesdays
	Glascote	Methodist Sunday School	"	Alternate Thursdays
	Great Alne	Women's Village Institute	"	1st & 3rd Tuesdays
	Hampton-in-Arden	Women's Village Institute	"	Thursdays
	Hartshill	Congregational Chapel	"	Wednesdays
	Henley-in-Arden	Parish Room	"	Mondays
	Hillmorton	Dorothy Fenwick Clubroom	"	Alternate Mondays
	Holbrooks Lane	1st Block of Hutments, nr. Foleshill Station	"	Alternate Tuesdays
INFANT	Kenilworth	Parochial Hall	"	Fridays
	Keresley Colliery	Parish Room	"	Alternate Thursdays
	Knowle	Women's Institute	"	1st & 3rd Thursdays
	Longford	Salem Schoolroom	"	Alternate Thursdays
	New Bilton	Wesleyan Chapel	"	Wednesdays
	Minworth	Social Clubroom	"	Alternate Tuesdays
	Rugby	16, Hillmorton Road	"	Tuesdays
	Shirley	Church House	"	Thursdays
	Solihull	I.W.C., Warwick Road	"	Mondays
	Stockton	Working Girls Club	"	Alternate Wednesday
	Stoke Heath	Mission Hut	"	Wednesdays
	Stratford-on-Avon	The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"	Wednesdays
	Stretton-on-Fosse	Stretton-on-Fosse	"	
	Walsgrave-on-Sowe	Potter's Green School	"	Wednesdays
	Warwick	3, The Butts	"	Fridays
	Wilnecote	Church Schoolrooms	"	Alternate Mondays

	Name.	Situation.	Provided by
SCHOOL	Arley	Men's and Boys' Club	Warwickshire
	Arley	Gun Hill	County Council
CLINICS	Atherstone	Dr. Pracy's Surgery	Education Committee
	Bedworth	I.W.C. Hut, Park Road	"
	Foleshill	Windmill Lane Boys' School	"
	Kenilworth	Parochial Hall	"
	Rugby	16, Hillmorton Road	"
	Stockton	Working Girls' Club	"
	Stratford-on-Avon	The Bungalow, Tyler Street	"
TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES	Warwick	3, The Butts	"
	Chief Dispensary	4, The Quadrant, Coventry	Joint Committee for Tuberculosis
	Nuneaton Branch	Coton Road, Nuneaton	"
	Leam'ton Branch	6, Portland Street	"
	Stratford-on-Avon	Henley Street	"
	Rugby Branch	Plowman Street	"
	Solihull Branch	opposite P.O., Warwick Road	"
VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS	Atherstone Branch	5, Market Street	"
	Leamington	Warneford Hospital	Warwickshire County Council
	Nuneaton	Central Avenue	"
	Rugby	Hospital of St. Cross	"
	Coventry	Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital	"
	Birmingham	General Hospital	"

MATERNITY HOMES.

142. *The Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926. Part II.*

1.	No. of applications for Registration (2 in 1928)	33
	" " Withdrawn	...	...	...	5
2.	No. of Homes Registered (2 in 1928)	...	...	...	24
3.	" Orders made refusing or cancelling Registration	...	...	...	4
4.	" Appeals against such Orders	...	...	...	2
5.	" Cases in which such Orders have been—				
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	—
	(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	2
6.	" Applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	—
7.	" Cases in which exemption has been—				
	(a) Granted	...	...	...	—
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	—
	(c) Refused	...	...	...	—

143. Part I. of the Act deals under Section 2 with (1) compensation for Midwives suspended by the Local Supervising Authority in order to prevent the spread of infection; (2) the submission of Medical Help claims by Practitioners within a period of two months from the date on which they were first called in; and (3) insurance against cost of Medical Help fees.

144. With regard to Compensation, only three Midwives made application for compensation during the calendar year 1927, their claims amounting together to £11 5s. 0d. These were approved and duly paid.

145. All Practitioners in the County were circularised as to the enforcement of the two months limit in connection with Medical Help claims and this has since been strictly adhered to. The effect has been a slight increase in the number of claims submitted by Doctors, particularly where their recovery of the fee from the patient appears to be at all doubtful.

146. No scheme of insurance against the cost to patients of medical help fees has yet been introduced in this County.

147. Part II. of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, remains in operation until July 1st, 1928, after which it will be superseded by the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. Under this latter Act, any person already registered in respect of a Maternity Home shall be deemed to be duly registered in respect of such home, but the Local Supervising Authority will have to satisfy themselves that the requirements of the Act in regard to the provision for non-maternity patients are duly observed.

148. *County Maternity Homes.*—175 Maternity cases were admitted to the two County Homes during the year, as against 133 in the previous year. Of these 136 were admitted to 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby, and 39 to No. 3, The Butts, Warwick. In addition, however, to the Warwick Maternity Home cases, there were attended in the District by the County Midwives 109 cases in the Borough of Warwick, making a total of 284 maternity cases dealt with during the year.

149. The following reports on the County Health Centres and Maternity Homes by Miss M. S. LOWE, M.B.E., Superintendent of Health Visitors and Inspectors of Midwives, detail the various activities carried on at these two Centres, including Maternity work, Ante-Natal Clinics, Training of Pupil Midwives, Infant Welfare, School, Dental and Orthopaedic Clinics, and shew conclusive evidence of the usefulness of these County institutions.

150. " *County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick.*

" During the year ended 31st December, 1927, 148 cases were attended by the County Midwives. Of these, 39 were admitted to the County Maternity Home.

" The average duration of stay in the wards for the purpose of confinement was fifteen days. Nineteen patients received ante-natal or post natal treatment, totalling 160 days, giving an average stay of nine days.

" It is encouraging to know that patients are now seeking ante-natal treatment, whereas in previous years it was a matter of persuasion to get them to come in to the Home for treatment or observation before the actual confinement took place. I am glad to report that all these patients had normal confinements and were discharged in a satisfactory condition.

" *Ante-Natal Clinic.*—During the year there was a total attendance of 332. Of these, 104 were new patients.

" *Pupil Midwives.*—Two pupil Midwives—Nurses WALLBANK and WILLARD, whose training was completed during 1927, have obtained their C.M.B. Certificates.

" Three new pupils—Nurses WADDOUPS, KETTLE and ADEY—commenced their training during 1927. These pupils are due to sit for their examination early in 1928.

" *Infant Welfare Centre.*—During the year there were 1,832 attendances made by mothers and 2,212 attendances made by infants. This is a considerable increase in the attendance of both mothers and infants, as compared with the previous year, when the attendances were 1,609 and 1,980 respectively. These figures shew that the Voluntary Committee, the Health Visitors and Nursing Staff of the Home have been very energetic during the past year. The value of the work done in connection with the Infant Welfare Centre cannot be over estimated. I should like to express my appreciation of their whole-hearted services during the year.

" *Income.*—The total amount of money received from all sources, including rents, was £702 13s. 2d. Of this sum, £318 7s. 1d. was taken in patients' fees.

" Two grants are due from the Ministry of Health for the training of Pupil Midwives, which would bring the income for the year under consideration up to £772 13s. 2d. This shews an increase on the previous year of £87 6s. 4d.

" Fifteen patients were admitted on reduced fees, according to the County Income Scale.

" Much valuable work has been done during the past year in the County Home and Health Centre, the activities of which have increased by the opening of an Orthopaedic Clinic which is held fortnightly. This Clinic serves Warwick and the surrounding districts and is thus a means of making the work that is being carried on better known in some of the smaller rural areas.

" I feel more than ever indebted to the Chairman and Members of the House Committee for their invaluable help and encouragement during the past year.

" (Signed) M. S. LOWE,
" County Superintendent."

151. " *County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.*

" During the year ending 31st December, 1927, there has been a considerable increase in the number of patients admitted to the Home. During 1926 the number admitted was 97. During 1927 the number admitted was 136.

" The average duration of stay for actual confinement was fifteen days. In addition 36 patients were admitted to the Home for ante-natal or post-natal treatment, totalling 155 days, giving an average stay of 4 days.

" *Ante-Natal Clinic.*—81 patients attended the ante-natal clinic and 313 attendances were made during the year.

" *Pupil Midwives.*—Nurse HAYTREE, who commenced her training in 1926, was successful in obtaining her C.M.B. Certificate.

" Two new pupils were received for training during the year—Nurses MATTHEWS and WILKINSON. The former sat for her examination and was successful, the latter sits in January, 1928.

" *Maternity Work.*—During the past year the Home has been used very much more than in previous years. As will be seen from the figures the number of patients has increased considerably and there is a slight increase in the attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic.

" *Orthopaedic.*—A large out-patient Orthopaedic Clinic is held weekly at the Home, and although it is in charge of a Voluntary Committee it forms one of the activities carried on in connection with the Health Centre.

" *Infant Welfare Centre.*—The work done by the Voluntary Committee and the Health Visitor in connection with the Infant Welfare Work in Rugby continues to be of great value to the town. 1,702 attendances were made by mothers during the year and 1,860 attendances were made by infants.

" *Income.*—The total receipts from all sources, including rents, was £1,211 16s. 0d. Of this sum £830 1s. 11d. was taken in patients' fees. There is an outstanding grant from the Ministry of Health of £35 for a pupil Midwife, which would bring the total income up to £1,246 16s. 0d., which shews an increase of over £300 on the previous year's income.

" Eighteen patients were admitted to the Home at reduced fees in accordance with the scale of income authorised by the County Council—a reduction of three necessitous cases on the previous year.

" I should like to offer my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the House Committee for their continued support and assistance, which have made the work of the Home so successful.

" (Signed) M. S. LOWE,

" County Superintendent."

SUPPLY OF MILK TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS.

152. The supply of free milk to necessitous Nursing and Expectant Mothers and to children under 12 months has been continued as formerly in accordance with Circular 185 of the Ministry of Health. Extreme care is exercised in the selection of cases suitable for such relief, by adhering rigidly to an income scale approved by the Milk Supply Sub-Committee. All recommendations are made in the first place by the County Health Visiting Staff during their home visits under the Notification of Births Act, and in some instances by Midwives in attendance on necessitous cases.

153. The usefulness of this help cannot, I think, be denied, and mothers repeatedly express their gratitude to the County Council for this material assistance so often reflected in the improved health either of mother or baby or of both.

154. The following supplies were issued during each month of the calendar year, 1927 :—

			Cases.		Pints.		Packets.
January	...	...	156	...	4100	...	62
February	...	...	162	...	3848	...	74
March	...	...	144	...	3686	...	77
April	...	...	140	...	3727	...	76
May	...	...	112	...	2993	...	56
June	...	...	101	...	2700	...	31
July	...	...	111	...	3029	.	30
August		...	112	...	3290	...	40
September	...	...	130	...	3386	...	35
October	...	...	125	...	3534	...	29
November	...	...	147	...	4092	...	24
December	...	...	144	...	4066	...	29
			1584		42451		563 Packets 3941 or Pints.

155. The total cost of milk supplied during this period was £591 8s. 4d., or an average of £49 5s. 8d. per month.

156. During the calendar year, 210 new applications for free milk have been granted, together with 1,374 renewals, representing a supply of 46,392 pints of milk (or its equivalent of dried milk).

157. The actual apportionment of dairy milk and dried milk was as follows :—

Dairy Milk	...	...	...	...	42,451 pints
Dried Milk	...	...	...	...	563 packets

equalling a supply of 5,799 gallons, as compared with 6,929½ gallons during the previous year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

158. 37 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received during the year, 17 in the Urban and 20 in the Rural Districts. The cases were distributed as follows :—

<i>Urban Districts.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Rural Districts.</i>				<i>Cases.</i>
Kenilworth	...	...	...	1	Coventry	...	...	...	1
Leamington Spa	...	...	...	4	Foleshill	...	...	...	9
Nuneaton	...	...	...	6	Meriden	...	...	...	3
Rugby	...	...	...	2	Nuneaton	...	...	...	1
Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	2	Solihull	...	...	...	2
Warwick	...	...	...	2	Southam	...	...	...	3
					Warwick	...	...	...	1
Total				17	Total				20

159. Although 37 cases were notified in the Administrative County, only 25 occurred in the Maternity and Child Welfare County, 4 being notified in Leamington Spa, 6 in the Borough of Nuneaton, and 2 in Sutton Coldfield.

160. Of the 25 cases, 2 were admitted to Hospital, one recovered completely, while the other has been left with a corneal opacity in one eye.

161. Apart from the above notified cases of Ophthalmia, there were received from Midwives 65 notices of Inflammation of the Eyes, the rules of the Central Midwives Board making such notice obligatory upon a Midwife, no matter how slight the condition.

162. To these cases the County Health Visitors paid 64 first visits and 56 re-visits, a total of 120 visits paid in connection with cases of Inflammation of the Eyes.

163. Of the 64 first visits 10 were paid to the Midwives in attendance on the cases in the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington Spa and Sutton Coldfield, and the re-visits were paid to cases occurring only in the Maternity and Child Welfare County.

164. OPTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Analysis of Cases notified in the Maternity and Child Welfare County.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Cases.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	25	23	2	24	1	Nil	Nil

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

165. Fourteen notifications of Puerperal Fever were received as against 17 in the previous year. Seven deaths were registered, giving a case fatality of 50 per cent. and a Puerperal Mortality of 1.07 per 1,000 births. There were also notified 58 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

166. The above figures relate to the whole of the Administrative County, but under the Public Health (Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, the Maternity and Child Welfare County is responsible only for 9 cases of Puerperal Fever and 43 of Puerperal Pyrexia.

167. Of the 9 cases of Puerperal Fever, a second opinion was sought in 4 instances, and 5 of the patients were admitted to Hospital under arrangements made by the County Council.

168. Of the 43 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia a second opinion was asked for in 2 instances.

169. Six cases were removed to Hospital, 1 to a Poor Law Infirmary, and 5 were already in Hospital when the Pyrexia was notified. There were therefore 12 cases of Pyrexia that had the benefit of Hospital treatment.

170. In only one instance has a trained Nurse been provided under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations. If the patient requires skilled nursing the most practical method is to remove her at once to Hospital. When a case is nursed at home, the Midwife or Nurse-Midwife is usually retained to nurse the Pyrexia case only, at the same time instructions are given to arrange for the handing over of her normal cases for the time being to some other Midwife, compensation being given for any loss incurred.

HOUSING.

171. *The Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926.* The action of the County Council in transferring their powers under this Act to Urban and Rural District Councils throughout the County was referred to in my last Annual Report. The object of the Act was also explained

as a means of effecting improvement in housing conditions for agricultural labourers and for other persons whose economic condition is substantially the same as such labourers, by facilitating the re-conditioning of old houses and by the conversion into dwellings of buildings not previously used for that purpose. Information as to the action taken by District Councils under this Act is not yet to hand, but I gather that little advantage has been taken generally of the facilities offered even by those Councils that have prepared Schemes.

172. *Housing Returns.*—The provision of new houses has continued throughout the year in a satisfactory manner, and in some County Districts there has been considerable activity in this direction. 947 Municipal houses have been provided during the year as against 494 in the previous year, and 2,662 by private enterprise, compared with 2,124 in 1926.

173. There were 52 Closing Orders made, 28 in the Urban Districts and 24 in the Rural Districts. Copies of the latter were duly sent to me by the Rural District Councils in accordance with Sect. 45 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and have been considered from time to time by the County Public Health Committee.

174. It is gratifying to find that in the majority of the Districts Housing Inspection under the Housing Acts and Regulations has been carried out actively during the year. I am unable, however, to report on any delinquencies in this respect as only very few of the Annual Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health are yet to hand.

HOUSING RETURNS, 1927.

DISTRICT.	NEW HOUSES.			No. In- spected	Remed- ied without formal notice	Formal notices	Remed- ied after formal notice	Closing Orders.
	Private Enterprise		Muni- cipal					
	Sub- sidised	Non-Sub- sidised						
URBAN :—								
Bulkington ..	10	1	30	82	25	1	1	1
Kenilworth ..	39	9	3	25	..	25	12	11
Leamington Spa	12	11	60	355	252	28	28	16
Nuneaton ..	150	13	134	798	501	37	29	..
Rugby	105	12	60	1300	330	1	1	..
Stratf'd-on-Avon	66	10	62	192	158	..	..	..
Sutton Coldfield	235	70	106	1528	936	33	33	..
Warwick ..	11	2	62	145	89	15	15	..
RURAL :—								
Alcester ..	13	7	..	50	45	..	45	..
Atherstone ..	63	4	100	105	20	9	9	4
Brailes ..	4	2	8	163	23	8	..	..
Coventry ..	..	5	..	127	6	..	..	..
Farnborough ..	..	1	..	217	5	25	17	..
Foleshill ..	555	24	56	5293	250	112	105	1
Meriden ..	258	20	56	31	28	..	..	2
Monks Kirby	..	..	..	35	7	5	5	..
Nuneaton ..	67	..	..	197	58	..	..	..
Rugby	72	27	48	301	230	60	54	3
Solihull ..	209	84	81	419	30	..	..	11
Southam ..	30	1	16	140	150	11	11	1
Stratf'd-on-Avon	11	4	65	162	46	24	18	2
Tamworth ..	39	3	..	620	56	1	1	..
Warwick ..	90	313	..	657	1210	6	6	..
TOTALS ..	2039	623	947	12942	4455	401	390	52

CONCLUSION.

175. The following Table, which it has been customary to publish in past years, records some of the more important statistical results of the year under review, compared with previous rates for the last 30 years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tuberculosis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1898.	28·33	16·31	1·88	0·97	0·13	151
1899.	27·98	15·93	1·94	1·03	0·25	142
1900.	27·00	16·72	1·76	0·99	0·22	142
1901.	27·84	14·48	1·40	0·81	0·13	133
1902.	27·07	13·45	1·08	0·66	0·09	116
1903.	26·34	13·69	1·15	0·91	0·04	125
1904.	26·96	14·18	1·48	0·80	0·07	133
1905.	25·58	12·87	0·90	0·72	0·04	109
1906.	25·70	13·50	1·49	0·80	0·07	124
1907.	25·08	12·48	0·84	0·78	0·07	99
1908.	25·70	12·80	0·87	0·83	0·02	100
1909.	24·40	13·03	0·89	0·77	0·03	97
1910.	23·70	11·60	0·75	0·80	0·03	89
1911.	22·80	12·60	1·70	0·77	0·03	115
1912.	23·10	12·00	0·80	0·59	0·02	79
1913.	24·17	12·12	0·87	0·58	0·02	88
1914.	23·07	11·9	0·81	0·66	0·02	87
1915.	22·45	13·45	0·94	0·83	0·01	86
1916.	21·01	13·29	0·68	0·81	0·01	80
1917.	18·51	13·33	0·71	0·83	0·006	79
1918.	18·47	15·92	0·55	0·93	0·006	80
1919.	18·04	11·90	0·39	0·86	0·006	77
1920.	25·18	10·62	0·41	0·65	0·008	65
1921.	22·27	10·73	0·46	0·64	0·002	65
1922.	21·16	11·04	0·33	0·68	0·003	60
1923.	19·75	10·29	0·50	0·66	0·02	30
1924.	18·76	10·98	0·30	0·69	0·01	60
1925.	18·46	11·15	0·42	0·70	0·005	62
1926.	17·52	10·52	0·31	0·65	0·005	54
1927.	17·30	11·25	0·21	0·64	0·007	66

176. There is again recorded during 1927 (1) an exceptionally low Birth-rate, lower even than the previous year, and a slightly increased general Death-rate, due largely to the Influenza Epidemic which caused 211 deaths throughout the County as against 85 in 1926; (2) a higher Infant Mortality than in any year since 1919, this being also attributable to Influenza and Pneumonia, the deaths registered under one year from this cause being respectively 9 and 71, as against 1 and 31 in the previous year; (3) a gratifying reduction in the Maternal Mortality, due possibly to a wider appreciation by Midwives of the value of ante-natal examination, and to the facilities provided by the County Council for the Hospital Treatment of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia; (4) the continued development of the Orthopaedic Scheme due to the keen interest displayed in this movement by voluntary Committees throughout the County, to whom the County Council must surely be indebted for services so willingly rendered; (5) progressive activity in the provision of houses, both Municipal and through private enterprise, and in the inspection of houses by the Local Sanitary Authorities and (6) the gradual eradication from Dairy Herds of Tubercle-infected cows as a result of action now being taken under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and with the co-operation of the Agricultural Committee, under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

177. I have to thank all members of the County Medical Staff, the District Medical Officers of Health, the County Analyst, Veterinary Inspectors, Health Visitors and County Midwives for their loyal support in the ever increasing work of the Health Department ; my clerical staff for their constant and willing help given me throughout the year, and the County Public Health Committee for their continued confidence and support.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

1927.

B. THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S FIGURES &c., for POPULATION, BIRTHS and DEATHS in the
URBAN and RURAL DISTRICTS, and RATES based thereon.

	Population.		Births.		Deaths.		Infant Mortality.		Congenital Debility and Malformation.		Zymotic Diseases.		Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	
	Census, 1921.	Estimated middle of 1927.	Number of Births.	Birth Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Births.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.	Number of Deaths.	Death Rate.
URBAN.														
Bulkington ..	2,250	2,542	56	22.02	36	14.16	3	53	2	0.78	—	—	4	1.57
Kenilworth ..	6,700	7,308	123	16.83	91	12.45	8	65	4	0.54	—	—	5	0.68
Leamington Spa ..	28,560	30,050	408	13.57	424	14.10	28	68	13	0.43	6	0.19	28	0.93
Nuneaton ..	42,720	46,170	863	18.69	469	10.15	77	89	41	0.88	8	0.17	25	0.54
Rugby ..	25,220	25,290	339	13.39	274	10.83	17	50	11	0.43	5	0.19	18	0.71
Stratford-on-Avon ..	8,950	10,900	167	15.32	141	12.93	11	65	8	0.73	3	0.27	4	0.36
Sutton Coldfield ..	22,840	25,540	370	14.48	286	11.19	24	64	13	0.50	7	0.27	7	0.27
Warwick ..	12,820	13,700	223	16.27	175	12.77	13	58	7	0.51	1	0.07	9	0.65
TOTAL URBAN ..	150,060	161,500	2,549	15.78	1,896	11.7	181	71	99	0.61	30	0.18	100	0.61
RURAL.														
Alcester ..	12,260	12,960	206	15.89	145	11.18	7	33	6	0.46	2	0.15	8	0.61
Atherstone ..	21,210	22,270	460	20.65	255	11.45	38	82	18	0.80	10	0.44	14	0.63
Brailes ..	5,650	5,624	83	14.75	65	11.55	3	36	2	0.35	—	—	—	—
Coventry ..	5,200	7,019	164	23.36	67	9.54	20	121	7	0.99	6	0.85	9	1.28
Farnborough ..	1,402	1,378	21	15.23	19	13.78	3	142	2	1.45	—	—	—	—
Foleshill ..	33,840	41,550	894	21.51	382	9.19	55	61	27	0.64	15	0.36	36	0.86
Meriden ..	16,970	20,600	335	16.26	209	10.14	18	53	10	0.48	4	0.19	10	0.48
Monks Kirby ..	1,509	1,447	27	18.65	20	13.82	2	74	2	1.38	—	—	1	0.69
Nuneaton ..	3,402	5,347	207	38.71	58	10.84	20	96	8	1.49	4	0.74	2	0.37
Rugby ..	19,410	21,290	314	14.74	249	11.69	18	57	14	0.65	3	0.14	20	0.93
Solihull ..	20,840	25,470	357	14.01	273	10.71	15	42	11	0.43	2	0.07	14	0.54
Southam ..	10,000	9,813	201	20.48	141	14.36	14	69	9	0.91	2	0.20	7	0.71
Stratford-on-Avon ..	10,750	9,912	164	16.54	135	13.61	5	30	3	0.30	1	0.10	7	0.70
Tamworth ..	18,130	17,920	356	19.86	189	10.54	26	73	15	0.83	1	0.05	8	0.44
Warwick ..	12,700	13,800	203	14.50	150	10.86	8	39	2	0.14	2	0.14	6	0.43
TOTAL RURAL ..	193,273	216,400	3,992	18.44	2,357	10.89	252	63	136	0.62	52	0.24	142	0.65
COUNTY TOTALS ..	343,333	377,900	6,541	17.30	4,253	11.25	433	66	235	0.62	82	0.21	242	0.64

C. Notification of Infectious Diseases.—SUMMARY OF RETURNS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH for the Year ended 31st December, 1927.

	Estimated Civilian Population as at June 30th, 1927.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria in- cluding Mem- branous Group.	Enteric Fever, (Typhoid and Para-Typhoid).	Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro- spinal Fever.	Acute Polio-myelitis.	Acute Polio-en- cephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Trench Fever.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Tuberculosis			Malaria.		Chicken-Pox.	Measles (ex- cluding Ger- man Measles).	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Paratyphoid Cases included in Column 4.	Posterior Basile Meningitis.	Whooping Cough.	
																					Pulmonary.	Other.	Stated to be Contracted in this country.	Other Cases.								
URBAN :—																																
Bulkington	2,542	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kenilworth	7,308	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington Spa	30,050	...	57	10	9	47	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	46,170	10	90	35	1	150	...	...	3	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	25,290	...	68	46	13	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	10,900	...	24	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutton Coldfield	25,540	...	47	16	4	45	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	13,700	...	20	6	...	23	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RURAL :—																																
Alcester	12,960	...	44	3	1	35	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atherstone	22,270	18	74	71	...	55	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brailes	5,624	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coventry	7,019	19	21	18	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough	1,378	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foleshill	41,550	7	109	60	1	60	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meriden	20,600	...	32	15	...	53	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monks Kirby	1,147	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuneaton	5,347	1	9	3	...	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	21,290	...	21	40	3	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Solihull	25,470	...	32	9	4	39	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southam	9,813	...	46	1	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stratford-on-Avon	9,912	...	39	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	17,920	...	29	40	...	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warwick	13,800	...	19	3	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	377,900	55	792	385	62	703	...	...	14	...	3	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	167	331	126	...	3	409	389	58	30	1	...	20

D. RETURN shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1927.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1927.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postpone-ment.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscien-tious Certificates.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Bulkington	47	4	...	2	1	1	1	1	37
Kenilworth	126	68	1	4	2	3	...	1	47
Leamington Spa	433	120	...	22	5	9	...	...	277
Nuneaton	835	63	...	43	15	12	35	46	621
Rugby	358	68	...	14	...	...	7	19	250
Stratford-on-Avon	136	42	1	8	...	3	1	...	81
Sutton Coldfield	296	222	3	11	2	4	...	1	53
Warwick	264	102	...	8	...	3	...	6	145
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Alcester	199	85	...	6	1	...	3	1	104
Atherstone	442	103	1	22	...	...	46	46	270
Brailes	68	19	...	4	6	...	...	3	36
Coventry	151	19	...	10	...	8	...	20	94
Farnborough	15	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	9
Foleshill	848	172	...	31	...	...	13	77	553
Meriden	285	181	1	11	16	8	5	...	63
Monks Kirby	21	4	...	2	...	3	1	...	11
Nuneaton	173	40	...	9	10	8	15	23	68
Rugby	380	130	1	15	...	1	12	5	216
Solihull	351	218	2	6	2	3	17	33	70
Southam	216	61	...	15	1	3	...	...	136
Stratford-on-Avon	150	68	...	2	1	3	2	3	71
Tamworth	336	103	...	13	6	1	3	22	188
Warwick	171	94	...	5	1	2	3	7	59
TOTALS	6,301	1,991	10	264	69	75	164	314	3,459

E. ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES DURING THE YEAR 1927.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		ADULTS.		CHILDREN.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	95	82	6	9	9	13	12	14	104	95	18	23
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	40	28	22
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	141	87	65
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—												
(a) Definitely tuberculous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	12
(c) Non-tuberculous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	55	60	95
C.—CASES WRITTEN OFF the Dispensary Register as :—												
(a) Cured	16	8	2	2	6	6	7	4	22	14	9	6
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	212	224	188	185
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—												
(a) Diagnosis completed	392	263	35	40	44	48	51	35	436	311	86	75
(b) Diagnosis not completed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	10	9
1.—Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st 1046												
2.—Number of patients transferred from other areas and of "lost sight of " cases returned 24												
3.—Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases "lost sight of " 184												
4.—Died during the year 153												
5.—Number of observation cases under A.(b)and B(b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months 30												
6.—Number of attendances at the Dispensaries (including Contacts) 3122												
7.—Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopaedic Out-stations for treatment or supervision 178												
8.—Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for :—												
(a) Light treatment	(a)	288										
(b) Other special forms of treatment	(b)	170										
9.—Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensaries .. 97												
10.—Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—												
(a) At homes of applicants	(a)	180										
(b) Otherwise	(b)	645										
11.—Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes 268												
12.—Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes 2189												
13.—Number of :—												
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	(a)	741										
(b) X-Ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	(b)	677										
14.—Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December 551												
15.—Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st of December 234												
16.—Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :—												
(a) Form G.P. 17	(a)	46										
(b) Form G.P. 36	(b)	695										

F. Return showing the immediate results of treatment of Tuberculosis Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1927.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Classification on admission to the institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions.												Total.
			Under 3 months.			3—6 months.			6—12 months.			More than 12 months.			
			M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	10
	Improved	4	...	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	19
	No material improvement	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	7
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class T.B. plus. Group 1.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Improved	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
	No material improvement	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	11
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Class T.B. plus. Group 2.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Improved	8	5	...	11	5	...	6	7	...	1	3	1	47	
	No material improvement	4	3	...	2	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	15
	Died in Institutions ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Class T.B. plus. Group 3.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Improved	12	5	...	8	2	...	6	1	...	1	1	...	36	
	No material improvement	10	4	...	4	5	1	3	3	...	1	...	...	31
	Died in Institutions ...	6	6	2	3	1	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	24
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Improved	1	...	2	2	3	...	1	2	...	1	2	8	22	
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Died in Institutions ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Abdominal.	Quiescent or arrested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Improved ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Other Organs.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Improved ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	No material improvement	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent or Arrested ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
	Improved ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
	No material improvement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
	Died in Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.			Under 1 week			1—2 weeks.			2—4 weeks.			More than 4 weeks.			
	Tuberculous ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	4	11
	Non-tuberculous ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	5
	Doubtful ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	...	...	...	...	...	1
			52	31	7	43	23	6	26	25	7	14	11	24	265

*Died.

Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1927.

Total No. of Visits.	Total No. of 1st Visits.		Total No. of Re-visits.		No. of Cases attended by Doctors.	No. of Cases attended by Midwives.	No. of cases attended by Doctors and Midwives.	No. of cases attended by Doctor and Handy Women.	No. of attendances at I.W.C's.	Total No. of Mothers on Register.	Total No. of attendances of Mothers.	Total No. of Infants under 12 months on register.	Total No. of attendances of Infants up to 5 years old.	Total No. of attendances of Expectant Mothers	H.V.'s attendances at Ante-natal Clinics.
	Under 12 Months.	12 months—5 yrs.	Under 12 Months—5 yrs.	12 Months—5 years											
9,917	4,169		5,748		212	2,102	539	82	786	2,152	24,810	1,403	30,536	633	46
Under 12 Months.	Under 12 Months	12 months—5 yrs.	Under 12 Months—5 yrs.	12 Months—5 years											
6,341	2,935	1,234	3,406	2,342											

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Sub-Divisions.	Visits under 12 mths.		No. of Cases attended by				Feeding of Infants				Clothing of Infant				Health of Infant				Health of Mother			Cases Reported to N.S.P.C.C.	Instructions Carried out.			Employment of Mother				Housing Conditions			Sanitary Conditions			Houses Reported to Sanitary Authorities.						
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of Re-Visits	Doctors	Midwives	Doctor and Handy Woman	No. Breast fed	No. Partly Breast fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Boat Bottle	Long-tubed Bottle	Spoon	Otherwise	No. of Cases where Comforter is not used	No. of Cases where Cot is used	Woollen	Cotton	Both	Badly Clothed	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		Wasting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Charing	Domestic	Clean		Fair	Dirty	Good	Medium	Bad	
I. Miss Hughes	384	574	42	121	217	4	288	41	55	7	95	284	296	249	..	135	10	306	78	11	..	246	110	28	2	159	176	49	17	17	48	319	210	152	32	136	187	61	9	
II. Miss Stevenson	65	67	9	15	41	..	40	17	8	..	25	31	24	58	..	7	7	59	6	39	18	8	..	23	35	7	6	5	6	53	28	30	7	45	20	
III. Miss Chorlton	249	63	9	13	227	..	195	9	45	3	52	2	..	117	73	210	2	37	..	229	20	1	2	218	10	21	4	19	41	12	15	1	..	234	195	44	10	230	16	3	4	
IV. Miss Pakes	164	161	..	8	156	..	128	32	4	8	33	45	28	6	12	146	..	158	6	..	2	139	19	6	..	19	126	5	159	116	34	14	119	39	6	..	
V. Miss Baker	587	263	13	68	503	3	433	40	114	5	138	1	..	286	382	558	2	27	1	552	35	..	1	547	31	9	2	32	70	2	11	1	4	572	529	48	10	552	14	21	7	
VI. Miss Halford	156	192	18	64	72	2	117	12	27	..	27	117	109	152	..	4	..	154	2	2	..	140	14	2	..	152	4	156	145	6	5	137	18	1	1	
VII. Miss Butler	126	157	10	25	90	1	87	5	34	..	39	93	91	118	..	8	..	100	26	4	..	116	5	5	..	126	1	125	118	5	3	125	..	1	1		
VIII. Miss Hunter	95	225	1	33	29	32	72	4	19	6	17	2	..	63	56	63	14	18	2	78	17	2	..	65	25	5	..	153	47	7	11	84	74	16	5	46	43	6	11	
IX. Miss Wheatley	144	288	6	27	107	4	124	4	16	8	18	2	..	61	60	112	4	28	1	122	22	5	1	109	26	9	..	158	69	7	2	..	34	108	96	30	18	107	21	16	47	
X. Miss Golby	197	266	7	40	143	7	135	15	47	2	64	113	134	143	4	50	2	169	28	1	1	152	39	6	1	86	174	6	10	4	27	160	137	54	6	93	104	
XI. Miss Hodges	69	172	1	13	36	19	46	15	8	2	23	1	..	31	15	69	..	66	3	58	9	2	..	9	60	..	2	2	3	62	59	7	3	60	9	
XII. Mrs. Perren	146	26	7	11	128	..	114	13	19	5	27	1	..	86	46	143	1	2	..	142	4	4	..	122	18	6	146	133	6	7	135	5	6	..	
XIII. Miss Stevenson	76	59	6	16	44	10	42	23	11	..	34	31	23	68	..	8	..	63	13	1	..	46	23	7	..	29	42	5	4	3	11	61	47	25	4	19	55	2	1	
XIV. Miss Tustin	153	283	17	11	125	..	137	4	12	..	17	70	76	130	10	13	3	140	13	151	2	140	11	2	..	4	5	2	130	10	13	120	10	23	7	
XV. Miss Fletcher	162	510	64	15	83	..	125	9	28	4	33	4	..	133	93	93	6	63	6	144	18	2	..	123	27	12
XVI. Miss Phipps	133	31	..	59	74	..	109	9	15	..	15	72	51	84	20	29	..	120	13	1	1	126	5	2	3	130	100	33	10	50	33	50	6		
XVII. Miss Tustin	29	69	2	..	27	..	26	3	3	10	15	20	..	9	..	29	29	29	20	9	..	20	9	
Totals	2935	3406	212	539	2102	82	2218	255	462	50	660	2	11	1643	1472	2207	75	643	32	2631	304	34	8	2426	381	128	9	1134	855	97	67	37	158	2371	2137	509	147	1994	683	196	94	

DISTRICTS.	Total number of Cases notified in 1927.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiciliary Treatment.	Disinfectant Provided.	Sputum flask used.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.	No. of Attendances of Health Visitor at Dispensary.
1. MISS HUGHES ...	40	32	14	44	90	10	15	28	19	13	2	20	6	2	52
2. " STEVENSON ...	23	19	1	8	28	3	...	2	...	...	...	6	4	...	...
3. " CHORLTON ...	14	14	7	30	51	3	...	5	2	...	...	7	...	...	45
4. " PAKES ...	59	56	45	501	602	22	...	36	39	...	10	3	...	...	8
5. " BAKER ...	51	39	21	55	115	29	33	2	...	1	...	21	7	5	...
6. " HALFORD ...	29	19	4	55	78	19	10	...	9	...	...	10	8	2	2
7. " BUTLER ...	46	35	22	68	125	30	16	14	11	...	...	21	11	...	84
8. " HUNTER ...	3	3	3	17	23	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
9. " WHEATLEY ...	11	6	9	47	62	5	...	4	1	...	2	5	4	1	48
10. " GOLBY ...	10	8	11	9	28	4	6	8	4	11	1	3	1	1	17
11. " HODGES ...	29	21	14	13	48	17	3	...	...	3	...	11	4	4	...
12. MRS. PERREN ...	24	9	2	12	23	8	2	8	4	...	...	14	15	...	107
13. MISS STEVENSON ...	9	7	3	5	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
14. " TUSTIN ...	18	13	28	47	88	10	3	2	...	...	...	4	5	...	84
15. " FLETCHER ...	21	19	9	55	83	13	34	3	2	1	3	4	2	...	9
16. " PHIPPS ...	20	16	45	30	91	13	7	26	3	16	4	9	4	...	3
17. " TUSTIN ...	1	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
LEAMINGTON BOROUGH ...	...	...	...	...	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	408	316	238	1013	2019	186	129	142	94	45	22	140	74	15	459

J. Annual Report on Cases of Inflammation of Eyes visited by Inspectors of Midwives, 1927.

Total No of Cases.	No. of Cases reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors as Ophthalmia.	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Trained Midwife attended at Birth.		No. of Cases in which Doctor and Bona-fide Midwife attended at Birth.		No. of Cases in which Doctor and Handy Woman attended at Birth.		No. of Cases attended at Birth by Mid-wife only.		No. of First Visits		No. of Re-visits	
65	47	3	30	18		3		3		41		64		56	

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Sub-Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	No. of Cases Reported by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Reported by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases of Ophthalmia notified by Doctors as Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Trained Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Bona-fide Midwife at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Handy Woman at Birth.	No. of Cases attended by Midwife at Birth.	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-Visits	No. of Cases of purulent dis-charge during pregnancy	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of partial Blind-ness in one Eye.	No. of Cases of partial Blind-ness in both Eyes	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye	No. of cases of total Blindness in both eyes.	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement	No. of Patients who attended Ante-Natal Clinics.
I. Miss Hughes	13	6	..	2	4	..	..	9	13	10	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	9	2
II. Miss Stevenson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Miss Chorlton	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
IV. Miss Pakes	6	5	..	6	1	..	..	4	6	5	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	6	2
V. Miss Baker	23	22	1	7	3	..	..	20	23	17	3	1	22	1	..	..	..	17	..
VI. Miss Halford	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
VII. Miss Butler	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
X. Miss Golby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Miss Hodges	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..
XII. Mrs. Perren	4	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
XIII. Miss Stevenson	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Miss Tustin	3	1	1	3	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Miss Fletcher	4	2	..	4	2	..	2	..	4	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..
XVI. Miss Phipps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XVII. Miss Tustin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	65	47	3	30	18	3	3	41	64	56	5	4	64	1	..	..	..	43	4